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30 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2494



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ANGOLA

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT, MILITARY OFFICERS

[The following biographic information on party and government officials and military officials was extracted from Portuguese-language publications as indicated at the end of each name]

Military Officials

[Text] Maj Alexandre Moreira (Saches)

Chief of the communications department of the TGFA [Angolan Border Guards]
(Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 27 Aug 81 p 2)

Capt Antonio Martins de Sousa

Commander of the TGFA [Angola Border Guards] in Uije Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Aug 81 p 2)

Lt Col Domingos Gunga

Mentioned going to Moxico Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Capt Joao Domingos Caiamba

Chief of the ODP [People's Defense Organization] general political directorate
(Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Sep 81 p 2)

Lt Col Kafuxi

Mentioned in Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Aug 81 p 2)

Lt Col Kianda

Interim chief of the (?5th) military region in Huila Province, mentioned present at graduation exercises for 11 sergeants (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Capt Maria Pitra

Director of the 10th of August nursery school (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Lt Col Toka

(Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Apr 81 p 2)

Capt Watchime

Member of the national committee of party youth (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 15 Apr 81 p 2)

Capt Xibeto

Mentioned serving in Cunene Province (Maputo TEMPO 28 Jun 81 p 31)

Party, Government Officials

Abel das Neves

Vice governor of the National Bank of Angola. Traveled to Nigeria with President dos Santos (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Aug 81 p 1)

Abilio Gomes

National inspector of finance (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Adelino Bastos Chaves

Chief of the material planning department of the planning cabinet (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Adolfo Joao Pedro

President of the People's Revolutionary Court (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 31 Jul 81 p 2)

Adriano Pereira dos Santos, Junior

Deputy minister of domestic trade (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 15 Apr 81 p 2)

Afonso Chianga

Deputy municipal commissioner of Buco Zau in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Agostinho da Silva

Deputy to provincial People's Assembly of Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Agostinho Raimundo de Sousa e Santos

Director of the national directorate of construction materials production (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Alcides Pereira da Silva

First secretary of the Mocamedes provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Alexandre Domingos Macaia

Department of social affairs of the MPLA-Labor Party Cabinda provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Jul 81 p 4)

Alfredo Antonio Baptista

Provincial delegate for agriculture in Kwanza-Norte Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Alfredo Diamantino

Chief of the national department of accounting of the Ministry of Finance (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Amilcar Aguiar

Deputy minister of construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 17 Jun 81 p 2)

Andre Costa Ingles da Cruz e Silva

Deputy general director of DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Anibal Rocha

Deputy coordinator of the party's Zaire provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Antonio Alberto Gouveia

Chief of the security department of the DIAMANG (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Aug 81 p 1)

Antonio Cardoso

Secretary general of the UEA [Union of Angolan Writers] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 22 Jul 81 p 3). Returning from trip to Moscow.

Antonio Muiamy

Provincial delegate for agriculture in Lunda-Sul Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Arao Carvalho Santos

National director of the department of physical planning of the Ministry of Planning (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Arlindo de Sousa e Silva

National director of Angolan railroads (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 17 Jul 81 p 2)

Baltazar de Almeida, Junior

President of the AAEM [Association of Secondary Education Students] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 5 Jul 81 p 1)

Bartolomeu Marcos dos Santos

Deputy provincial commissioner of Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Bernardino Sequeira

Chief of the Western Europe section of the department of political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Participated in the talks with Messrs Penne and Debray of France. (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Aug 81 p 2)

Boaventura Cardoso

State secretary for culture (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Branca Pacavira

Section chief in the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] department of political affairs (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 5 Aug 81 p 2). Traveling to Stockholm to participate in a conference organized by the Federation of Social Democratic Women of Sweden.

Carlos Baptista Ambrosio

Provincial delegate for housing in Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Jul 81 p 2)

Carlos Cruz

Director of the National Telecommunications Company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 12 Jul 81 p 1)

Carlos Ferreira

National director of the food industry (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Aug 81 p 2)

Carlos Mendonca

National director of the EPAN [?Angolan Bread Company] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Aug 81 p 2)

Carlos Pinto Nogueira

Director of domestic marketing for SONANGOL (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 22 Apr 81 p 2)

Casimiro Sergio Franco

Second secretary of the People's Assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Aug 81 p 1)

Chana de Aragao

Coordinator of the Luanda provincial literacy center (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 13 Aug 81 p 2)

Custodio Neto

Director of the cabinet of the Ministry of Finance. Traveling in Yugoslavia (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Custodio Soares de Cunha

Provincial delegate of the Ministry of Transportation in Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Jul 81 p 2)

David Daniel Hach

Second secretary of the Mocamedes provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Domingos Bernardo Ebo

First secretary of the Luanda provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Jul 81 p 3)

Domingos Eduardo Vangu

Municipal commissioner of Noqui in Zaire Province (bordering with Zaire) (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 21 Jul 81 p 2)

Domingos Moises

Provincial delegate for agriculture in Uije Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Edmundo Lopes

Chief of the finance sector of the Ministry of Finance (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Jul 81 p 1)

Eduardo Bizerra

Provincial delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Eliseu Augusto

Member of the party's Luanda provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 8 Aug 81 p 2)

Emilio de Carvalho

Representative of the Angolan Government to Angolan schools on Isle of Youth in Cuba as of 29 August 1981 (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Aug 81 p 2)

Ernestina da Conceicao Van-Dunem

Chief of cabinet of the deputy minister of construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Eugenio Clemente

People's Assembly deputy (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Eugenio Ndaka Yessunda

Municipal commissioner of Benguela (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 23 Jul 81 p 2)

Evaristo Nyamba

Deputy provincial commissioner of Huambo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 12 Apr 81 p 2)

Ezequiel Custodio

Deputy to provincial People's Assembly of Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Filipe Campos

Provincial delegate of the Ministry of Transportaion in Kwanza-Norte (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Jul 81 p 2)

Filipe Fragata

National director of taxation (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Filipe Jeronimo

Municipal coordinator of the party in Huila (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Apr 81 p 2)

Filipe Kinguengo (Mabida)

Member of the MPLA Central Committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Filipe Luvango

Chief of the agitation and information section of the provincial DEPI [Department of Political Education, Propaganda and Information] in Uije Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Aug 81 p 2)

Henrique Vita

Member of the party's Zaire provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 27 Jun 81 p 2)

Hipolito Chilula

Second secretary of the Benguela provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Ivula Ernesto

Deputy provincial secretary of the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] in Uije (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 6 Jul 81 p 2)

Jacinto Pascoal

Deputy provincial commissioner of Bengo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Jacinto Tonedo

Alternate member of the MPLA Central Committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Jaime Augusto Tome

Member of the provincial DORGAN [Department of Organization of the Central Committee] in Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 19 Jun 81 p 2)

Jaime Freitas

Deputy director general of SONANGOL for administration and finance (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 May 81 p 2)

Joao Baptista Songo

Deputy municipal commissioner of Belize in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Joao Cavaleiro

National director of the cabinet of planning of the Ministry of Industry (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Sep 81 p 2)

Joao Cristovao

Provincial sub-delegate for health in Luanda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Joao Domingos

People's Assembly deputy (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Filomena Matoco

Provincial coordinator of the OMA [Organization of Angola Women] in Cabinda Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Jul 81 p 4)

Flavio Fernandes

Deputy minister of health for pharmaceuticals (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Florindo Cristelo

National budget director (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Fonseca Santos

Deputy minister of construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 17 Jun 81 p 2)

Francisco de Melo Sampaio

Director general of the Benguela Railroad (Maputo TEMPO 28 Jun 81 p 60)

Francisco Lebila

Luabi communal commissioner in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Francisco Moises Lele

Chief of the propaganda and information section of the provincial DEPPPI [Department of Political Education, Propaganda and Information] in Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Galileu Palhares

Secretary in charge of information and propaganda of the National Transportation and Communications Trade Union (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Germano Jose Gomes

TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola] director (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Jul 81 p 2)

Goncalves Mandumba

First national secretary of the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Guillerme Massango

Director of ENCAFE (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 23 Aug 81 p 2)

Joao dos Santos Gomes

Official of the Ministry of Transportation (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 23 Jul 81 p 2)

Joao Ferreira

Provincial delegate for agriculture for Uije Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Joao Francisco de Sousa

Provincial delegate from the state secretariat for social affairs (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 23 Jul 81 p 2)

Joao Hichica

Member of the party's Lunda-Norte provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 May 81 p 2)

Joao Junior

Director general of the Luanda Power Distribution Company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Apr 81 p 1)

Joaquim Adolfo Xavier

Director of the Hydro-Meteorological Institute. Leaving for a 15-day visit to the USSR. (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 30 Jul 81 p 2)

Joaquim Econg

Municipal commissioner of Mbanza-Congo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Joaquim Matias

Deputy minister of education (formerly mentioned as national director of the Central Committee department of education). (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Joaquim Rodrigues

Representative of the Angolan Government to Angolan schools on Isle of Youth in Cuba as of 29 August 81 (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Aug 81 p 2)

Joaquina Lucinda

Second secretary of the Luanda provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Jul 81 p 3)

Jose Armando

Member of the party's Uije provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 6 Jul 81 p 2)

Jose Botelho de Vasconcelho

Chief of the provincial commissariate sector (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Jose Carlos Mouzinho

Section chief of the directorate of protocol, interim national director of state protocol (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 25 Jul 81 p 1)

Jose Chiana

Coordinator of the party's municipal committee in Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 6 Aug 81 p 2). Presiding over graduation of anti-aircraft artillery specialists.

Jose da Bessa Gaspar

Municipal commissioner of Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Jose Ferreira dos Santos Van-Dunem

Chief of the livestock production department of the Kwanza-Bengo agricultural complex (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Jose Maria do Carmo

Deputy director general of the National Hydroports Company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Jose Marques da Silva

Chief of the planning and financial department of the Kwanza-Bengo agricultural complex (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Jose Sumbo

Member of the party's Cabinda provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 17 Jun 81 p 2)

Josefa Guilhermina Coelho da Cruz

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Planning Afro-Arab Conference in Luanda from 6-9 December 1981 (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Aug 81 p 2)

Jorge Barros

Deputy to provincial People's Assembly of Benguela (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Jorge Falcao Fonseca Santos

Director of the planning cabinet of the Ministry of Construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Jorge Manuel Campinos

National director of engineering works (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Julio da Costa

Provincial delegate for health in Zaire Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Jul 81 p 2)

Kiala Josefe

First provincial secretary of the UNTA [Union of Angolan Workers] in Bengo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 25 Jul 81 p 2)

Lisette Maria Constantino do Valle

Chief of the livestock production department of the Kwanza-Bengo agricultural complex (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Lucrecia Alfredo Francisco

Alternate member of the MPLA Central Committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Luis Neto Kiambata

High official from the presidency of the Republic. Participated in the talks with Messrs Penne and Debray of France. (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Aug 81 p 2)

Luis Paulino

First secretary of the Benguela People's Assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 6 Aug 81 p 2)

Manuel Caniveta

First provincial secretary of the JMPLA in Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Apr 81 p 2)

Manuel Liunda

Municipal commissioner of Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Manuel Rui de Sousa

Interim director of the technical cabinet of the Ministry of Construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Mario Alberto

Municipal commissioner of Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Miguel Barros

Chief of the accounting center of the commission in charge of restructuring the ENCAFE company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Miguel Domingos

Provincial delegate for construction in Bengo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Mingo Makiese

Political education and propaganda instructor of the TGFA [Angolan Border Guards] directorate general (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Moreno de Sousa

Member of the party's Luanda provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Mundila Mulupipo

People's Assembly deputy (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Nuno de Oliveira Chiquito

Director of the party's provincial school in Huambo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Sep 81 p 4)

Paulino dos Santos

First secretary of the Benguela provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Paulo Jimi

First secretary of the Huambo provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Pedro Sebastiao

Member of the JMPLA national committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 8 Jul 81 p 2)

Pedro Mungo

Central Committee department of foreign affairs. Planning Afro-Arab Conference in Luanda for 6-9 December 1981 (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Aug 81 p 2)

Pedro Xavier Macaia

Massabi communal commissioner in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Pereira de Sousa

National director of technical assistance of the state secretariate for cooperation (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 15 Aug 81 p 2)

Pestana Bastos

Technical director of the Lobito port (Maputo TEMPO 28 Jun 81 p 58)

Renato Tito

JMPLA secretary for internal affairs (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Sep 81 p 2)

Ricardo Bongo

Director of the Huambo Water and Sanitation Company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 22 Aug 81 p 2)

Rita Capombo

Deputy to provincial People's Assembly of Benguela (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Rufino Felgueira

Provincial delegate for domestic trade in Bengo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Rui Manuel Gomes da Silva

Director of the Kwanza-Bengo agricultural complex (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Samuel Cabaca

Municipal coordinator of the party in Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 12 Jun 81 p 1)

Santos Julio

Chief of the provincial department of criminal investigation in Malanje Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Aug 81 p 2)

Sebastiao Isata

Member of the party's department of foreign relations (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Jul 81 p 1)

Sihepo Kahupi

Deputy of the People's Assembly from Cunene (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Jul 81 p 2)

Silva Neto

First national secretary of the light industry trade union (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Sep 81 p 2)

Simao Cachundo

Second secretary of the Huambo provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Tany Narciso

Chief of the MPLA Central Committee DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda] agitation and propaganda division (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Jul 81 p 2)

Tito Fernandes (aka Tito Felix)

Vice president of the AAEM [Association of Secondary Education Students] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 5 Jul 81 p 1)

Vasco Antunes do Amaral

Provincial delegate for agriculture in Kwanza-Sul Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Vicente de Almeida Gomes

Vice president of the Angolan League for friendship and solidarity with peoples (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Jul 81 p 2)

Vicente Lembe

Provincial delegate for fisheries in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Zacarias de Moura

Department of the productive sector of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Zeca de Oliveira

Technical director of the ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 21 Jul 81 p 1)

CSO: 4728/148

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON AGGRESSION IN HUILA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Achille Lollo]

[Text] Soon after our arrival in the capital of Huila we began to size up the situation, starting with this city, which is also one of the preferred targets of the South African racists.

We observed that calm and discipline prevail in Lubango and that everything is functioning perfectly. In other words, Lubango is not suffering negative effects from the war situation that is a reality from Quimbembe on. To experience the war situation, it was necessary to go into the areas under the General Staff of the 4th Region to observe how violently the racist army of Pretoria is attacking Angolan territory.

Before we were briefed on the progress of the operations, we were told what the racist South African radio had been reporting in the last few days. According to their radio, the Pretorian army only "intended" to pursue SWAPO "terrorists" on Angolan territory, but the operation came up against some Angolan units. There may be someone who believes this lie, but he certainly does not live in Cunene Province or even in Angola. In fact, this is a gross lie, put forward to deceive world opinion and hide the fact that South Africa cannot win on the terrain of the heroic defenders of Xangongo, despite having launched a motorized infantry brigade against them. The high command of the racist army decided to send a special squadron of fighter-bombers from their air bases at Runto and Ruacana. According to some reports reaching Lubango, the squadron was composed of about 40 planes. Given the intensity of the bombing that destroyed the locale of Xangongo, which was then bombed a second time, we can say that the special squadron was made up of Buccaneer S-50 and Mirage 5-1AZ bombers. It is thought that, for this bombing operation, the racists combined a squadron of fighter-bombers (FGA/SQN), formed by 32 Mirage F-1 AZ's, and a bomber squadron (LT-BBR-SQM), made up of 9 Buccaneer S-50's.

The massive use of the South African air force was actually a consequence of the heroic resistance demonstrated by the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola]. Unable to advance by winning infantry engagements, the racists used their air force to "pummel" locales held by the FAPLA. We were told that a FAPLA company defended its position from attack by a South African motorized infantry battalion, which was forced to retreat; a South African air force squadron composed of Impala M 2 planes was then sent in and began launching rockets against the position of the

FAPLA company, which, taking advantage of its success, was preparing to launch a counterattack. We were given only a partial account of the battles the FAPLA has engaged in to drive out the racist hoodlums. Starting tomorrow, when we go to the various fighting fronts in Cunene Province, we will be able to report events in this heroic province.

In sum, we must say that the South Africans have not succeeded in demoralizing and, above all, in disorganizing the FAPLA units, although on several occasions they have used chemical bombs, which we have not identified to date.

6362

CSO: 4728/130

CONDITIONS DESCRIBED. COFFEE PRODUCTION PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Jose Aragao]

[Text] Coffee was first planted in Angola over a century ago in Kwanza-Norte, mainly because of its proximity to Luanda, where the coffee plants were unloaded. After some experimentation, coffee production increased enormously, bringing great profit to the capitalists who held the largest plantations. In the last years of the colonial era, this province was still leading Angola in coffee production.

Following independence, several changes came about in this sector, notably the confiscation of extensive coffee plantations, which were added to the property of the Angolan people. The revenues were used to purchase material means to benefit the people themselves.

Lack of managerial experience and of competent structures led to a substantial decline in production, as reflected in the last harvest.

To learn about the current coffee harvest, which began in June, during our stay in Kwanza-Norte Province we got in touch with Guilherme Massango, director of ENCAFE [State Coffee Enterprise of Angola], who spoke at some length about the problems of coffee production. From these, we deduced that there are many objective and subjective factors impeding the execution of the established plans for coffee. The provincial ENCAFE does not have infrastructures capable of solving the tremendous problems that arise daily. Given the extent of the coffee fields and the large number of workers employed, many of these problems are beyond the capacity of the enterprise and have not been solved since the previous harvests.

Massango told us:

"In this sixth coffee harvest the problems have tended to increase: we lack food for the workers, and this has been the case since February. We are behind in paying wages and we have transport problems. Our coffee workers are being subjected to enormous sacrifices."

Factors Impeding Execution of Plans

The ENCAFE Provincial Directorate oversees 409 plantations in 11 municipios. Most of these are not fully meeting the production goals of the plan. The plantations employ 29,000 workers in all, only 12,000 of whom are full-time and the rest are part-time, working less than 6 days a week.

According to Massango, the lack of provisions and the delays in meeting the payroll are behind the high rate of absenteeism. Naturally, if they are not given supplies and have no money to acquire them elsewhere, the workers are forced to spend most of their time farming their individual plots to feed themselves and their families.

"Regarding transportation," Massango said, "ENCAFE has Mercedes-Benz and IFA trucks, which are functioning at less than 50 percent of their capacity because of constant breakdowns. Most of the company's 60 tractors are out of operation for lack of spare parts. Meanwhile, the harvest is not yet completed, but we are already having problems transporting the coffee, which is spoiling on the roads. The trails leading to the coffee plantations are in very poor condition, causing the vehicles to wear out prematurely. The Provincial Office of the Construction Ministry, the only agency in the province with bulldozers, was asked to make them available, but the agency demanded payment for the road-grading work, allegedly on higher orders. The province ENCAFE does not have the money for this type of work, and would not accept this condition. This is one of the continuing impasses impeding the harvest."

After the coffee is harvested and spread out to dry, still other problems arise. The provincial director told us:

"Another concern is the problem of the hulling machines. Because they are not adequately maintained, mainly for lack of parts, tons of coffee are piling up in the warehouses."

In Kwanza-Norte Province, in addition to the state units, there are a number of coffee farms belonging to individual peasants and members of cooperatives. The efforts of these small proprietors are not being supported by the ENCAFE organization. This discourages the peasants, and many of them prefer to devote their labor to other crops. For example, the coffee from the last harvest only began to be marketed last December, and with many interruptions. In the beginning, it was planned to purchase 11,000 tons. For lack of funds, it was only possible to place 8,000 tons by February. In the middle of this process transportation problems arose, which leads us to conclude that the marketing plan was conceived without any provision for a regular supply of trucks.

Drought Affects Coffee Plants

According to some technicians, the low level of rainfall caused the sudden death in coffee plants now occurring in the municipios of Cazengo, Bolongongo, Golungo-Alto, Gonguembo and Pango Aluquem.

Massango told us that specialists from various countries have already gone there to ascertain the real causes of the disease and the method of eradicating it. They have had no success to date.

Sudden death in coffee plants is a disease that, by its characteristics, appears to involve the roots. The vegetative state is precarious and environmental conditions foster the outbreak of the disease. It is not known when the disease first appeared in Angola. However, it is known that in 1931 and 1936 thousands of coffee plants died in the municipios of Amboim and Uko-Seles (Kwanza-Sul Province), and the problem later spread to other coffee growing areas.

According to our information, however, there is no plan to replant more coffee in other zones, not even large lots of seedlings. So once sudden death is eradicated, there will not be enough plants for the new planting. If ENCAFE does not look to the problem, there could be a reduction in the areas planted in coffee. This will affect our national economy, because coffee is now one of the products generating foreign exchange for the country, despite the decline in international market prices.

Moreover, some agencies must become more aware of their obligation to cooperate with ENCAFE to minimize the organizational and even technical problems affecting coffee production. It should always be remembered that the revenues from the sale of coffee are not for individual profit and increased production is not a matter of personal pride, but for the benefit of all the Angolan people.

6362

CSG: 4728/130

REOPENING OF SACO MAR MINING COMPLEX REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Mocamedes--Angola's workers have won another victory on the production front, with the reactivation of the Saco Mar Mining Complex.

One of the largest in Africa, with about 600 workers, the complex went into operation last Thursday, and subsequently shipped out 140,000 tons of various ores.

The ceremony marking the opening was led by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, party Central Committee secretary for the productive sector. Also present were Rafael Sapilinha ("Sambalanga"), member of the Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Mocamedes; Bento Ribeiro and Justino Fernandes, minister and vice minister of industry, respectively; and other government and party officials.

Before the ceremony, Pacavira and his group paid a lengthy visit to the installations of the complex, learning about their operations and existing problems. Aboard the Italian ship "Mercurio," where the ceremony was held, the ship's commander expressed his satisfaction at being in Angola and also rejoiced in the cooperation between Italy and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] in various fields.

Next to speak was the director of the mining project, who is Austrian. His country purchased the first ore taken out of the complex after 5 years of inactivity. The Austrian also mentioned the cooperation between his country's mining company and the National Iron Company, as well as the technical assistance provided by Austria to Angola in this field.

The last speaker was Manuel Pacavira, who began by expressing his thanks for the hospitality shown by the ship's crew and for the gracious invitation of the Mocamedes Provincial Commission, enabling him to witness the loading of the first ore. Pacavira said: "This is a historical act, taking place in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto, precisely at a moment when our country is the victim of South African aggression. This act," he continued, "which glorifies the labor and the efforts of our mine workers, assumes great importance at this time, because it is a great event in our lives, for our country and also for the international community, which will benefit from this shipment and from others to follow it. It means factories will operate and there will be jobs for more people." He added: "Those in the service of international imperialism wagered that not a single ounce of ore would come out of Cassinga, but there is no arguing with facts; the act we are witnessing speaks for itself.

"Iron is a source of foreign exchange needed for the development of the country, but we take pride, above all, in the victory of the Angolan workers and the Austrian cooperants over those who would stop at nothing to prevent the ore from leaving Cassinga. In fact," Pacavira stressed, "the labor of our mine workers at the risk of their own lives is a resounding victory over the forces of reaction."

BRIEFS

GDR DONATION--The GDR Solidarity Committee has donated medicines, food and teaching materials to the MPLA-Labor Party and to SWAPO. The gift was presented Friday in a ceremony at the 4 February International Airport. On that occasion, accepting the donation on behalf of Angola, the president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples said that "the goods we have just received will serve to ease the suffering caused by the war we are waging against racist South Africa." In turn, Dr Helmut Jung, charge d'affaires of the GDR, declared: "This gift is of particular political importance because of the criminal attack by the South African aggrerssors against the People's Republic of Angola." The charge d'affaires also noted his country's support to SWAPO for the liberation of Namibia, pursuant to Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 2] 6362

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--A delegation from the Communist Party of Bulgaria, headed by Kina Boiadjieva, member of the Central Committee, arrived yesterday morning in Luanda for an official visit of friendship to our country. Kina Boiadjieva, who is also deputy director of the Central Committee department of education and culture was welcomed at the airport by Antonio Jacinto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and member of the central control commission. The Bulgarian official said that her visit to Angola is part of the cooperation agreements existing between the two parties. During her stay in the country, Kina Boiadjieva will visit the provinces of Huambo and Bengo and will meet with MPLA-Labor Party officials. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/144

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Madrid, 10 Sep--Spain and Cape Verde will sign a fishing agreement at the end of this month according to which the Spanish fishing fleet will be able to fish in Cape Verdian waters, it was officially announced yesterday in Madrid. The agreement also involves the establishment of cooperation ties in this sector between the Madrid and Praia governments. The Cape Verdian minister of fisheries will go to Madrid to sign the agreement, which is considered very advantageous for the Canaries tuna fleet, which will thus acquire a new and fruitful field of operation. Spain has agreed to help Cape Verde develop its fishing sector by building land installations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 11]

CSO: 4728/145.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TOCAGES DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION .

Bangui REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES in French No 14, 24-31 Aug 81 pp 4-5

[Interview with Daniel Bouche, general director of TOCAGES [expansion unknown], by Georges Malembassa; date and place not given]

[Text] On 6 June 1981, the minister of energy, mines and geology issued order No 81/009 banning the sale of gas and other oil products in the Central African Republic except at official stations of the TOCAGES network. This measure came after the interview which REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES had with Daniel Bouche, general director of the TOCAGES company.

The new mixed venture hydrocarbons company was set up on 30 July 1980 with a capital of 200 million CFA francs. It has a monopoly over the distribution of oil products in the Central African Republic.

In an interview granted to REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES, Bouche explains the objectives set for the national enterprise he heads.

[Question] Mr Bouche, the oil products distribution sector has had its ups and downs. Could you briefly outline its past?

[Answer] Until 1974, there were oil distribution companies: Shell, Mobil-Oil, Purfina, Texaco, AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise] and Total. In 1974, these companies were nationalized and Centra-Hydro (the Central African Hydrocarbon Company) was set up.

[Question] And TOCAGES came along at that time?

[Answer] Established jointly by the Central African Republic and the Total-Afrique Company, TOCAGES took over for Centra-Hydro in all supply, storage and distribution activities for oil products in the Central African Republic effective 1 November 1980.

At the present time, the distribution of TOCAGES capital, which totals 200 million CFA francs, is as follows: Central African Government, 51 percent; Total-Afrique, 19 percent; Mobil, 10 percent; Purfina, 10 percent; and Texaco, 10 percent.

[Question] According to its denomination, one would immediately think that TOCAGES is under Total-Afrique.

[Answer] Not at all. It is a company with Central African legal status whose main office is in Bangui. TOCAGES only has a cooperation and service agreement with Total-Afrique. Agreements have also been signed between TOCAGES and Centra-Hydro. Actually, TOCAGES has leased the activities of Centra-Hydro and its hydro-carbon storage and distribution facilities.

Isolation

[Question] What is the policy to resume oil activities drawn up by TOCAGES?

[Answer] The task assigned to TOCAGES is to supply aviation fuel, high-grade fuel, automobile gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, lubricant, gas, and so on. Our concern is therefore to build up an adequate supply on hand and organize distribution so as to prevent any interruption in the supply on hand or any scarcity of products.

Supplying the Central African Republic is simply in theory but difficult in practice due to the country's enclavement. Products are imported from different sources. Import tankers arrive either at the Pointe-Noire port or at the Matadi port. From Pointe-Noire, the oil products are hauled by train to Brazzaville and then the barges of the Central African River Transport Company (SOCATRAF) haul them to Bangui.

From Matadi, the products are carried by pipeline to Kinshasa and then loaded onto the SOCATRAF barges.

Building Stock

The distinctive feature of this transport is that the Ubangi is navigable when fully loaded only 6 months of the year, from July to December. We want to see that the Central African Republic's supply is brought in during that period. Therefore, our provisional plan is to import some 65,000 cubic meters of products during the high-water period in order to ensure the country's autonomy until July-August of the following year.

[Question] What are your means of distribution?

[Answer] I was explaining the circuits into the Central African Republic. There, the products are unloaded at two depots: one in Bangui, with a capacity of 46,200 cubic meters; and the other in Salo, with a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters.

Service Stations

From those depots, the products are carried by tank trucks to service stations or directly to the consumers. We now supply some 21 stations in Bangui and about 30 in the main provincial areas.

[Question] How is marketing handled?

[Answer] The marketing of products is done by two main channels: the first, and most important by the service stations, which are managed independently by Central African merchants or directly by company employees.

The independent managers buy the products from TOCAGES and resell them, making a commission on every liter, which is called the retail margin set by the government.

At the present time, that margin is 7 CFA francs per liter for high-grade fuel and gas and 6 CFA francs per liter for oil and diesel fuel.

The sales prices are authorized by the government. They are not the same everywhere. There are Bangui prices and local prices based on transport costs for the tank trucks, which vary depending on the distance.

The second channel is direct bulk delivery to large consumers such as lumbermen, SOCATRAF, MOCAF [expansion unknown], and so on.

[Question] Sidewalk vendors speculate with prices at will. What do you think about this?

[Answer] The government is concerned about this problem now that the stations are regularly supplied, especially since the consumer must be warned about the danger he runs in using products sold outside of any safety regulations.

The consumer must also realize that in selling products at its official stations, TOCAGES guarantees quality. When the label says super, it is definitely super, and when it says oil, it is good-quality oil. But the products sold on the sidewalk can be totally defective.

[Question] What problems are you having?

[Answer] The condition of the access roads in certain areas and rapid means of communication between Bangui and the interior of the country mean that we do have difficulties in regularly supplying some stations in the interior. One must also mention the problem of the provincial stations, for which we have difficulty find Central Africans interested in their management. There is the problem of training personnel. We have already undertaken training actions that are now beginning to bear fruit and that will intensify in the future.

/ [Question] How do you view TOCAGES' future?

[Answer] With confidence and hope. With the aid of all personnel, we are going to try to improve both the distribution tool and the marketing conditions for all oil products in the capital and the provinces and respond to the needs of the public.

11,464

CSO: 4719/371

BRIEFS

FAO FINANCING AGREEMENTS--Four agreements were signed at the Ministry of Cooperation yesterday morning between our country, represented by comrade Franck Gaston Tchikabaka Lupey, ambassador and secretary general in the Ministry of Cooperation, and the resident representative of the UNDP, Paola Coppeni, and Eftem Bojadzievski, from the FAO. These agreements are part of the objectives pursued by the five-year plan and will make a substantial contribution to the rural and general development of our country, insofar as they will enable it to carry out its policy of food self-sufficiency, while making rational use of the potential of the farmland and reducing losses after harvests to the maximum extent. They will also make it possible to develop the mechanization of agriculture. The cost of each of the four agreements is as follows: study of the problems of achieving food self-sufficiency, \$90,000; prevention of losses after harvests, \$46,000; launching of a national soil study, \$150,000; training for the fight against pests that damage manioc, \$15,000; and the creation of a rural development project and mechanization, \$8,000. (\$1.00 = about 250 CFA francs) [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 20 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/371

ERITREAN FRONT REPORTS BATTLE VICTORIES

EA152128 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 1600 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The heroic fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, who are able to attack the enemy forces whenever and wherever they choose, on 12 September attacked the Derg's military camp in the town of Segeneitti.

In this attack, our heroic fighters killed or wounded 30 Derge soldiers. Three Derge stores situated in the Derg's military camp at [name indistinct] were burned down with all their goods. Reports reaching us from Segeneiti say that the Derg's revolution anniversary celebrations there were canceled as a result of the surprise attack and the damage inflicted. The reports further say that clashes occurred among Derg soldiers following the attack.

Also on 12 September, our fighters stationed on the north-eastern Sahel Front pounded Derg bunkers for 1 and 1/2 hours with heavy weapons, killing or wounding a number of Derg soldiers.

Further, at precisely 2200 on 10 September our heroic fighters entered the village of Adi Gebru, dismantled the village's urban dwellers association set up by the Derg for the purpose of spying on and dividing our people, seized the files, documents and other property in the village belonging to the enemy and took away seven officials of the dismantled urban dwellers association for advice and political education.

On the same date, at midnight precisely our fighters attacked the Derg soldiers stationed in Adi Gebru, killing four Derg privates and a sergeant and capturing two other Derg soldiers, one bren (?gun), five light weapons and huge quantities of ammunition. Again, on the same date our heroic fighters dismantled six urban dwellers associations in Adi Gebrai, Adi Kefelet, (Hezawn), Adi Kelkeliti, and Adi Seldait.

CSO: 4503/12

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PRESIDENT'S MEETINGS WITH PARTY ORGANS

Text of Communique

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 24

/Text/ The chief of state and party chairman, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, presided over two important working meetings on Monday and Tuesday, the first with the members of the Political Committee and the second with those of the entire Management Committee.

These meetings gave the father of the country an opportunity to inform the two party organs of the thoughts that the current economic crisis, which leaves no country untouched, inspire in him, and the means of combating it.

At the conclusion of the second meeting, a communique was issued, the text of which we are publishing in full.

As he had announced, immediately after his return from Europe last 12 August, the chief of state and party chairman, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, successively presided over a meeting of the Political Committee on Monday, 17 August, and over a meeting of the Management Committee on Tuesday, 18 August, of the PDCI-RDA /Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast--African Democratic Rally/.

These two meetings were held in the presidential palace, in the presence of all members of the government.

These meetings with the chief of state, which were both devoted to the same subject, had three basic items on their agenda:

- 1) Report of the chief of state's recent friendly and working visit to Paris, on the invitation of the president of the French Republic, His Excellency Francois Mitterrand.
- 2) The forthcoming conference of chiefs of state in Mexico on the North-South dialogue.

3) The social situation in the Ivory Coast, taking into account the acute crisis which the entire world is now experiencing.

Taking up the first item, President Houphouet-Boigny, with his constant concern for the information and training of the party officials and staff of the Management Committee, insisted, as was his custom, on making a complete report of his recent friendship and work visit to France, where, on two occasions, he had important conversations with the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, as well as with certain French officials.

From these conversations, it appears that the continuity of the excellent Franco-Ivorian relations has been reaffirmed. Presidents Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Francois Mitterrand, who are linked by a long friendship, agreed to strengthen, in mutual respect and dignity, the historic relations of exemplary cooperation between France and the Ivory Coast.

As for the second agenda item, the president of the republic confirmed his forthcoming participation in the summit conference in Cancun, Mexico on the North-South dialogue, which should take place next October.

The Political Committee was pleased with our president's decision to take part in this important international meeting which is to bring together 8 chiefs of state from the industrialized countries and 14 chiefs of state and government from the developing countries, 4 of them from Africa. This decision honors both the Ivory Coast and Africa as a whole.

From this platform will be heard once again the voice of wisdom, realism and justice of the president of the republic, together with his African peers.

Three Conditions

Lastly, on the third item of the meeting, that is, the effects of the world crisis on our country, the president of the republic made a long report. Since his trip to Europe he has thoroughly examined the international economic situation, one dominated basically by monetary disorder, inflation and unemployment, and in his report he pointed out that this crisis does not spare any country, with the non-oil-producing countries of the Third World and in particular the African countries being the most seriously affected.

Every nation is trying to meet this crisis; in this connection, the party chairman disclosed that for its part, the Ivory Coast can pass honorably through this "storm" under three basic conditions:

1) By maintaining social peace: closing our ranks, in unity and harmony, giving proof of patience and understanding, in order to grasp the difficulties which we meet. The social peace which our country enjoys is the first requisite for progress; it should be maintained and strengthened.

2) By working harder: The Ivorians should brace themselves and redouble their ardor for work. Only serious and organized work will enable us to master the situation and reach the food self-sufficiency so necessary for developing countries.

In this respect, particular stress will be placed on producing food crops. The aid to farmers defined and decided on by the last party congress should not be empty words. The gradual mechanization of agriculture, the training of the peasants and distribution will be organized and strengthened.

The party will have to undertake a large-scale campaign for the general mobilization of all the country's population, so as to intensify and strengthen the information and training of the militants for greater support and better participation by all in the work of national construction.

Thus, party delegations will have to hold meetings throughout the national territory in order to launch this vast campaign of sensitization, information, training and general mobilization, so as to follow, with a united and responsible front, the path of progress despite the crisis.

In this regard, the Management Committee, which is pleased that the wealth of confidence which our country enjoys vis-a-vis all the developed countries has never been touched, even in these difficult times, deplors the behavior and attitude of certain national groups who, instead of having the courage to explain clearly to our compatriots the causes of the international crisis affecting us, indulge in facile demagogy.

The Management Committee denounces this attitude and these methods, which are foreign to our country. It invites the persons indulging in demagogy to put a stop to this behavior, which is not in the general interest.

3) By living according to our means: Ivorians do not have a sufficient sense of savings and moderation in their expenditures. A new mentality must be born, a crisis mentality at the level of all, which will induce everyone to live with measure and moderation in order to meet the situation.

An Important Statement

For all that, the chief of state, who is very sensitive to the social situation prevailing in the country and affecting the lives of our compatriots, decided that the examination of certain claims and complaints submitted to the government should be continued.

Furthermore, missions were sent to some sister countries. A work of synthesis is under way.

After examining this synthesis and the conclusions of the work already undertaken some time ago by the Political Committee commissions, the chairman will make an important statement to the country in the next few days.

At that time, the party chairman will announce the measures which could be taken so that the Ivory Coast may continue its march toward progress and prosperity, in unity, social peace and harmony.

Large-Scale Prefectural Reassignments

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The prefectural movement announced the day after the elections by the chief of state was initiated, it will be remembered, with the reassignment of nearly all the country's sub-prefects.

Since yesterday it has been the turn of the prefects and prefectural secretaries general, and the communique issued at the conclusion of the Council of Ministers' meeting held under the chairmanship of the chief of state from 10 am to 1 pm takes note of this change. In the capital, note is taken of the departure of the former prefect, Asman Kodjo Stanislas, for the Administrative Service Inspectors' corps. He is being replaced by Jean-Baptiste Gbohoun, former prefect at Bouafle. The country's second city also has a new prefect in the person of Daouda Coulibaly, who was previously at Daloa.

9434

CSO: 4719/350

BRIEFS

ASSURANCE OF ADEQUATE RICE--Persistent rumors continue to circulate about a scarcity of rice throughout the country despite the minister of commerce's assurances. The president of the republic has thus sent us a very important communique on this matter, reading as follows: Despite the assurances given not long ago by the minister of commerce, rumors about a scarcity of rice continue to circulate across the country. The president of the republic wishes to inform the people that there are sufficient reserves of rice and that this rice is being sold to the public at the price of 110 francs per kilo throughout the entire national territory. He asks the people to help the government in its efforts to stamp out the fraud that is diverting the rice to other destinations. A secretary of state appointed for that purpose has received very firm instructions to stop this detestable practice. The president of the republic therefore calls on the population to report to the prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and secretaries general of party sections in case of insufficient supplies of rice and if the prices asked are beyond the 110 francs per kilo legally set by the government. /Text/ /Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Aug 81 p 1/ 9434

CSO: 4719/350

IMPORT LICENSING SCHEME CRITICIZED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Licences We Can Ill Afford"]

[Text]

A suggestion has been made, that a special industrial capacity monitoring unit be established within the overall machinery of approving import licences.

The reasons given seem quite sound. It is apparently possible that import licences are being approved for the importation of products which are being manufactured locally by companies whose production capacity is not fully utilised.

This duplication and consequent loss of foreign exchange and employment opportunities that Kenya can ill afford, is due to the fact that the finished products of one factory are the raw materials of another. More seriously, it is the outcome of the left hand not knowing what the right hand is doing inside the bureaucracy.

One firm dealing with aluminium products says it has been suffering losses because of the granting of import licences worth Shs. 4 million a year for aluminium wires, bars, rods, angles, tubes and other products, which the firm could easily supply.

An investment of some Shs. 32 million and employment for 50 workers is at stake here. Another company dealing with similar products in Mombasa, with an investment of around Shs. 20 million and employing 30 workers, is in the same situation.

The capacity of these two firms is 1,500 tonnes per year, while Kenya's total demand for the products is only 500 tonnes annually. Thus there is

export potential here.

One of the firms is operating at half capacity and has been forced to branch out into other fields in order to survive. This also raises another problem.

It takes a long time before the authorities concerned can collect data on what is actually being manufactured by the small and medium-sized factories. It also takes a long time for the public to know that such and such a product is readily available.

One of the reasons here is that these firms do not possess an advertising budget to launch their products, or cannot benefit from opening ceremonies by leading public figures, which would make their products known in the market.

They would thus benefit from some form of public assistance, with a unit like the one which has been suggested directing other manufacturers in need of such products to them first. The small and medium-sized firms themselves would register with such a unit.

The first criticism of such a procedure would be that it will only help to lengthen the already long red tape that manufacturers at times have to go through to obtain import licences for vital inputs to their operations.

But any suggestion that can help Kenya save foreign exchange and at the same time boost production and employment, is worth considering.

CSO: 4700/507

PRICES OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES LISTED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Sep 81 p 18

[Text]

Closing prices on September 2, 1981.

Wholesale Prices				Retail Prices				
Produce	Sales Unit	App. Whl. Price	Min. Price	Max. Price	Sales Unit	App. Whl. Price	Min. Price	Max. Price
FRUITS								
Apples, imported					1 kg		35.00	40.00
Avocados	1 bag	90 kg	50.00	60.00	1 fruit		1.50	2.00
Bananas — ripe	1 bunch		40.00	50.00	1 doz.		10.00	12.00
.. cooking	1 bunch		15.00	18.00	1 doz.		3.00	4.00
Cape Gooseberries					1 kg		4.00	8.00
Coconuts	1 bag	90 kg.	150.00	170.00	1 fruit		2.50	3.00
Grapefruits					1 fruit		0.70	0.75
Grapes — local	1 box		6.00	7.00	1 kg		5.00	6.00
Guava	1 box	70 kg.	80.00	90.00	1 kg		6.00	7.00
Lemon	1 net	15 kg.	35.00	40.00	1 doz.		4.00	5.00
Melons, water					1 kg		5.00	6.00
Orange, navals					1 kg		12.00	15.00
.. ordinary	1 bag	80 kg	300.00	350.00	1 kg		5.00	6.00
Passion fruits	1 box	80 kg.	180.00	200.00	1 doz		10.00	12.00
Pawpaw	1 box	30 kg	50.00	60.00	1 kg		3.00	4.00
Pineapples	1 doz.		18.00	60.00	1 fruit		5.00	6.00
Strawberries					1 punnet		10.00	12.00
Tangerines					1 kg.		15.00	18.00
VEGETABLES								
Asparagus					1 bunch		20.00	25.00
Bamia, green okra	1 box	30 kg.	90.00	100.00	1 kg		8.00	10.00
Beans — broad	1 bag	80 kg	80.00	90.00	1 kg		6.00	8.00
Beetroots	1 bag	90 kg.	200.00	350.00	1 kg		5.00	6.00
Brinjals, eggplants	1 crate	50 kg.	90.00	100.00	1 kg		8.00	10.00
Brussels sprouts	1 crate	30 kg.	100.00	120.00	1 kg		10.00	14.00
Cabbage	1 bag	120 kg.	80.00	90.00	1 kg		4.00	5.00
Capicum	1 box	50 kg	200.00	250.00	1 kg		12.00	15.00
Carrots	1 bag	120 kg.	80.00	85.00	1 kg		4.00	5.00
Cauliflower	1 crate	50 kg.	70.00	90.00	1 kg		10.00	15.00
Cucumbers	1 box	40 kg.	20.00	35.00	1 kg		4.00	5.00
French beans	1 bag	40 kg.	80.00	100.00	1 kg		6.00	8.00
Leeks	1 bag	50 kg.	100.00	130.00	1 kg		5.00	6.00
Lettuce	1 crate	40 kg.	90.00	100.00	1 head		2.50	2.50
Maize, green	1 bag	120 kg.	130.00	140.00	1 cob		1.00	1.50
Onions, dry	1 net	14 kg.	50.00	90.00	1 kg		12.00	15.00
Peas, fresh	1 bag	40 kg.	180.00	200.00	1 kg		4.00	5.00
Pepper, hot	1 bag	40 kg.	200.00	250.00	1 kg.		10.00	15.00
Pigeonpeas	1 bag		100.00	120.00	1 kg		8.00	10.00
Potatoes, red	1 bag	90 kg.	150.00	160.00	1 kg		2.50	3.00
.. sweet					1 kg		7.00	8.00
.. white	1 bag	90 kg.	100.00	110.00	1 kg		2.00	3.00
Red cabbage	1 bag	90 kg.	350.00	400.00	1 kg		7.00	8.00
Rhubarb	1 bundle		5.00	6.00	1 kg		5.00	6.00
Spinach	1 bag	40 kg	30.00	35.00	1 bundle		0.80	1.00
Spring onion	1 bag	50 kg.	100.00	120.00	1 bunch		0.30	0.50
Tomatoes	1 box	65 kg.	150.00	160.00	1 kg		5.00	6.00
Turnips	1 bag	120 kg.	80.00	100.00	1 kg		4.00	5.00

The supply of most commodities continued to be normal. Broad beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, cucumbers, French beans, green maize and spinach are not oversupplied. Cooking bananas, coconuts, grapefruits, limes, ordinary oranges, pawpaws, bums, spring onions and red cabbages are readily available to meet the demand. Both wholesale and retail prices indicate minor changes compared to previous week.

BRIEFS

WITCHDOCTOR MENACE IN MACHAKOS--The growing number of witchdoctors in Matungulu and Kangundo locations of Machakos District is worrying leaders in the area. The witchdoctors are reportedly from Kitui District and the Coast Province. Expressing his concern yesterday, senior chief Savano Maveke of Matungulu called on wananchi in the two locations to boycott the witchdoctors, whom he accused of undermining health service in the area. He threatened to take measures against the "doctors" not licenced by relevant authorities to operate in the area. Some of the witchdoctors drove big cars and lived in big houses bought with money from the poor wananchi they tricked, said chief Maveke. Adding: "We must come to the rescue of these wananchi. The senior chief was addressing a baraza at Katangini market near Tala. He claimed that some patients suffering from curable diseases like malaria and T.B. were brought too late to hospitals, after treatment by witchdoctors who convinced them they had been bewitched. The chief's claim was confirmed by Dr. Matheka, of Kangundo District Hospital, who said the body of a man brought to the hospital from a witchdoctor when already near death was now lying in the hospital's mortuary. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Sep 81 p 16]

TIGHTENED BORDER SECURITY--The Governments of Kenya and Uganda have tightened security along their common border in an effort to curb cattle raids and other forms of lawlessness. This was revealed at a meeting held in Kapenguria yesterday where the Kapchorwa D.C. in Uganda held talks with West Pokot D.C. Mr. Mbuo Waganagwa. The Uganda D.C. Mr. Edward Lubogo who was leading a team of five people said the Uganda government was willing to co-operate with Kenyans in keeping peace along the common border. The D.C. noted with regret that in the last two weeks there had been daily raids along the border. Mr. Waganagwa said any stolen livestock intercepted by security men from either country should be returned to the owners immediately. The D.C. also assured the Uganda team that no disgruntled elements from Uganda would be allowed to lodge attacks on their government from Kenya soil. Mr. Waganagwa said whenever such criminals were caught, they would be repatriated to their country. Both D.C.s called for regular joint border meetings to educate people on the importance of living in harmony. The Busia police have discovered new tactics used by smugglers to ferry goods across the border. These involve a peculiar design of "Mukokotení" hand cart made in a unique way so that goods intended to be smuggled are kept underneath the Cart's floor boards and can cross the border without suspicion. They are made of wood and resemble wheelbarrows. Yesterday two men, one a Ugandan, were caught by police at Sophia in Busia Town trying to smuggle washing soap and wheat flour to Uganda. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Sep 81 p 16]

HOLDING OF MFM-MFT CONGRESS REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 4-5

[Article by M. P.]

[Text] Toamasina--The MFM-MFT [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime-Militants for the Realization of the Revolution] held its annual congress in the great port of the east last Saturday and Sunday, 8-9 August.

Manandafy Rakotonirina, founder and head of the MFM-MFT Party, attended the congress, along with members of the national committee of the Antananarivo party.

In addition to the members and supporters of the MFM-MFT from the fivondronana [village associations] of the faritany [higher administrative unit] of Toamasina, members of a number of Front parties attended the congress: the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], the VITM [Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky] and the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution].

Among the local officials present were the tireless Rabe Denis, deputy chairman of the Toamasina faritany, and Issaiah, representative from the CA [expansion unknown] of the Toamasina-I fivondronana.

Six speeches were delivered at the opening session of the congress.

The first to take the floor was Ralahy Gilbert, from the local MFM committee of Toamasina. He greeted the great leader of the MFM-MFT and his close aides and welcomed them. He also welcomed local officials, members and supporters of the party and the representatives of other parties belonging to the Front. He thanked local authorities for their cooperation on the holding of the congress.

He asked all Malagasy to remain united because it is through unity that one succeeds in working, he said. He repeated the same appeal to all the political parties in the Front. "If we love Madagascar, I am sure that none of us will reject that appeal," he said.

The second speaker, Rabe Denis, delivered two addresses, the first as deputy chairman of the faritany and the second as a member of the AREMA.

As deputy chairman of the faritany, Rabe Denis emphasized that the party and the administration must work together. "I shall take advantage of this opportunity to 'dot all the i's'," he said. "If the government works alone, it is as if it had only one arm. The party and the government must therefore work together, for unity makes strength," he said.

As a member of the AREMA, Rabe Denis thanked the MFM-MFT for inviting the other parties in the Front to attend this opening session in order to enable each one to present its ideas. He asked all parties in the Front to remain united. "There are perhaps a few differences of opinion or of concepts, but the goal to attain remains the same," he said.

He then went on to speak of the black market, illegal prices and the different problems that every party must face. "In this fight, the party helps the government to accomplish its heavy task," he said.

In conclusion, Rabe Denis spoke of the different difficulties that have existed in Tamatave and that have been overcome 100 percent, thanks to dialog and cooperation between the Tamatave people. "I hope that at the end of this congress, something tangible will result," he noted.

The third speaker was Kininy du Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky.

First of all, he announced the slogan of the VITM: "Unity and Work." It is for that reason, he said, that the VITM totally supports President Didier Ratsiraka, for his program is a good one.

However, it is a shame, he noted, that there are some who erect obstacles to the forward progress of our revolution. "Let us extend our hands to one another in order to form a solid, impenetrable barrier to them," he concluded.

It was then the turn of the KDRSM representative to take the floor. He expressed the hope that the congress of the MFM-MFT would conclude with new ideas for the good of Madagascar.

At the end, Manandafy Rakotonirina delivered his address.

He explained the level of the congress and recalled that such a congress is always held throughout the island. He thanked the participants.

He then went on to speak briefly about the activities in Toamasina during colonial times and today. He emphasized that while Toamasina has retained good memories of colonization, it would have been a happy city if it were not for the selfishness of some. In other faritany, he said, there is the problem of the *dahalo*. "That problem does not exist here," he said.

He then spoke about the efforts of the Revolutionary Government which some groups endeavor to destroy, of the reforms that mainly aid Toamasina, of the national companies, the socialist enterprises, and so on. He spoke about the Malagasy democracy and compared it with those of other nations. He praised the intelligence

of President Didier Ratsiraka, who set up the Front. He said that to date, there has been no concertation of chiefs of parties belonging to the Front aimed at the immediate or future creation of a single party.

Manandafy did not conceal his joy over the return of the MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] to the Front and he hailed its return and the appointment of Monja Jaona to the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], of which he is the head.

In conclusion, he asked all parties belonging to the Front to cooperate in the task of destroying the wall separating them, of having constant contact and working together with the administration. "If relations between the Malagasy and the parties are total, unity is total," he concluded."

Delegates to the congress then proceeded from City Hall, where the congress held its opening session, to the Maurice Guyot School, where their work would be conducted.

11,464
CSO: 4719/373

BRIEFS

MFM-MFT SEMINARS--This year, the MFM-MFT [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime-Militants for the Realization of the Revolution] has held a series of meetings in the different chief towns of the faritany [higher administrative unit]: mid April in Antananarivo; 27-28 June in Fianarantsoa; 8-9 August in Toamasina and quite recently, 15-16 August in Mahajanga. These meetings concern members of the Political Bureau and leaders of the MFM at the level of each fivondronana [village association] of the faritany. The meeting in Toamasina on 8-9 August (see MADAGASCAR MATIN, 17 August 1981) was identical to those held and to be held in the other chief towns of the faritany and it was needless to give it more significance than it merits: a meeting of members of the Political Bureau and leaders of the MFM from all the fivondronana in Toamasina and not a "party congress," as MADAGASCAR MATIN so unfortunately misinterpreted it. The days 8-9 August were devoted to a study of the different specific problems of the faritany in Toamasina. The leaders of the MFM were able to measure the phases completed and the efforts left to be made in order to achieve the hegemony of the working and peasant class in the faritany. Slogans were adopted. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

FISEMARE SEMINAR--Antananarivo--Some 160 trade union leaders from the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] revolutionary group have been meeting since Saturday at the national headquarters of the AKFM-KDRSM in Antananarivo. Ratsifehera Arsene, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR), and Rakotovao Andriantiana, both members of the Political Bureau of the AKFM-KDRSM, graced the opening session of the work. The minister spoke of the role of party leaders within the framework of the ideological training of members. Rakotovao Andriantiana took up the question of national and international affairs, the place of the Third World with respect to imperialist countries, the rise of developing countries and the decline of the West, and the consequences of the crisis now striking capitalist countries. Ratsifehera Arsene emphasized the links between trade unions, workers and political parties. At the closing session of the seminar, Arsene traced the history and past of the AKFM-KDRSM Party and emphasized the bonds between revolutionary groups and workers trade unions. He recalled the Toamasina congress at the origin of the creation of the AKFM-KDRSM. He concluded by speaking at length about the role of history in the life of a nation, the place of workers in the revolutionary struggle of a people, noting that history is always considered as the best teacher of the people. (ANTA) [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 24 Aug 81 p 2] 11,464

NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED--In a statement issued to the press, the leadership committee of the Solidarity Committee of Madagascar has come out against the White House decision to manufacture the neutron bomb. It condemns the ideas advanced by part of the foreign press to the effect that the neutron bomb "would not destroy much." The dissemination of such information will contribute to the ideas of the Americans and their allies of provoking limited wars in regions where American interests are present, the Solidarity Committee statement emphasizes. The Committee recalls that Madagascar, which is in the Indian Ocean, is therefore part of that area of tension and totally supports the policy of the nonproliferation of strategic weapons backed by the progressive forces in the world enamored of peace in their condemnation of the arms race. Finally, the Solidarity Committee supports the proposals of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone, a policy that would tend to defend peace in the world. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Aug 81 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4719/373

TALES OF 'AFRICA LIVRE' ATROCITIES REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Armed "Africa Livre" counter-revolutionaries cut off the ears of three peasant women in reprisal against their having recently moved to Machaze. These terrorist acts which are commonly perpetrated by the "Africa Livre" group, reveal the despair felt by these elements who are seriously threatened by FPLM activities in the Mossurize district.

The three peasant women, Manhassa Mukanda, her daughter Isabel Nhamunda and Nedi Maphossa moved to Machaze three weeks ago, fleeing their village, Nhamboa, where the "Africa Livre" forces are threatening the population.

A few days ago the three women traveled to their Nhamboa farm to harvest the fruit of their labor. On their way back, laden with baskets full of agricultural products and accompanied by their children, the three women were waylaid by the counter-revolutionaries.

Manhassa Mukanda said later that they had been questioned on the reason for their move to Machaze and asked why they had not joined the counter-revolutionaries, rather than flee from them.

"We did not answer," Manhassa said. "Then they said we were agents of the people's forces, drew out their knives and cut off our ears, saying: "Take this to show your communist friends."

The weekly TEMPO, which published a report about this criminal action in its issue of today, adds that such barbaric acts are not, unfortunately, new. The "Africa Livre" men cut off ears, arrest and kill civilians, be they men, women and children and loot their possessions.

Working in close connection with the population, the FPLM have been able to eject the counter-revolutionaries from the Mossurize district, while at the same time creating the necessary conditions for a gradual move of the population to areas already controlled by them such as Machaze.

In this locality, life is returning to normal. Freed from the terror of the "Africa Livre" group, peasants move to Machaze where the foundations of a real city are being laid, finding there the security they need for a new life.

Elements of the population daily come to Machaze to bring information to the FPLM on the whereabouts of the enemy in spite of possible brutal reprisals. Additionally, deserters from the "Africa Livre" group daily manifest their desire to give up their arms and put themselves under the protection of the FPLM. The people's forces show clemency to them and advise them to immediately move to the zones under their control.

Meanwhile, "Africa Livre" deserters and peasants of this region provide useful information to the FPLM on the activities of the counter-revolutionaries.

It was stated to TEMPO that "Africa Livre" recruits individuals who are compelled to carry arms. They are kidnapped from their homes or vehicles intercepted on the Maputo-Beira road. As for informers, they are generally recruited from among the former overseers who are unhappy about having lost their privileges after the revolution.

Bissarone Filipe, 19, former collaborator of the counter-revolutionary forces, stated that he had been kidnapped from his home in November 1977. He received military training in the main camp of the Mossurize District, which the FPLM destroyed in 1980.

He declared that he had been trained for 6 months by South African and Portuguese instructors, who "taught us to use artillery, mortars and radio transmitters" received from South Africa.

Another prisoner said that he received military training in the Chagonjo counter-revolutionary base at the end of 1980 and that former "Abel Muzorewa auxiliaries" were also military instructors in the 'Africa Livre' camps."

In an attempt to mobilize the people against the people's power, the counter-revolutionaries make fantastic promises. They also frighten peasants with alleged reprisals by the FPLM in a vain attempt to prevent mounting defections from their ranks.

Interviewed deserters confirm also that witchcraft ceremonies are often held before combats "to protect the fighters from the communists' bullets."

Meanwhile, the FPLM--according to TEMPO--have intensified their operations in the Mossurize district, destroying counter-revolutionaries' bases and creating the necessary conditions for a peaceful life in pacified regions such as Machaze.

CSO: 4728/144

CAIL LACK OF MANPOWER GROWING, REASONS ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto: "Peasantry Rejects Monoculture"]

[Text] The manpower problem at the time of the rice harvest in the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIL) is worsening every year. Important losses in this phase of production are attributed to the lack of workers. Up to the time of the last meeting in charge of drawing a balance sheet of the CAIL activities there was no secure prospect for overcoming the problem besides mechanization.

The problem derives from the manpower needs imposed by the system of monoculture of rice. Every year, the number of workers must be tripled for a short period of time, usually not exceeding 30 days.

Despite the efforts aimed at mobilizing the resident population, both in the vicinity of the CAIL or even farther away, participation in seasonal work in this complex is decreasing. The number of permanent workers in the CAIL has varied from 2,500 to 3,500. Meanwhile, the number of seasonal workers, which rose to about 10,000 in previous campaigns, has decreased to 6,200 and 4,300 in the last two campaigns.

During the campaign just ended, when only 4,300 workers were recruited, a total of 8,000 were actually needed. The participation of only 54 percent of the seasonal manpower needed constitutes a serious bottleneck in production. This entailed the prolongation of the harvest period, thus increasing losses of this cereal.

During the discussion of the problem, it was stressed that the peasants in the region have attained today more secure living conditions on the basis of family production, and are thus less dependent on the need to sell their services to the CAIL for only a few weeks a year.

In talks with our reporter, the CAIL director added also that besides the family production, the CAIL must compete, in the recruitment of manpower, with the small privately-owned farms. According to Jorge Tembe, these offer better wages and can pay by the day, something the CAIL cannot do.

If the present problem of manpower in this large complex continues, its solution, it was stated, "will have to wait for a drought--that is, hunger--for the complex to find the manpower it needs. This cannot be. It is a contradiction of the state sector. It is its negation. There must be rain, there must be family production, but the state sector must also progress," Jorge Tembe added. He then pointed to the basic solution:

"No production that is based on monoculture can solve the manpower problem. Monoculture can only absorb manpower for a short period of time every year. The work force must be fixed and its problems must be solved, without thinking only of the problems of the complex. The most important is to solve human problems."

The lack of perspective in the need to solve the manpower problem by simply recruiting workers when they are needed, is thus the real cause of the progressive lack of manpower at the CAIL.

The fact that the people are attempting to provide for themselves basically through family production shows that no family can depend only on the earnings generated by a few weeks of employment each year. Family production thus becomes the only resource for the peasants in this region, a degree of security that the CAIL cannot provide.

The choice made by a large part of the peasantry to devote themselves to family production or to sell their labor to employers other than the CAIL reflects the poor guarantees in both living conditions and work prospects that this important state complex has been offering.

To interpret the scarcity of manpower only as the result of a consolidation of the family production following the increase being registered in agricultural marketing is therefore to ignore the other side of the problem, which is the work conditions offered by the CAIL.

This narrow interpretation can also lead one to consider that the problem of the scarcity of manpower is insoluble, or to believe that the development of agricultural marketing and the development of large state units are incompatible.

"If we have manpower problems now, what will happen when the agricultural marketing of the peasant sector's products will be better organized? At such time, all the peasants will be busy on their own farms; then the problem will become intractable," Jorge Tembe said. He was practically the only person in the course of the meeting to debate in-depth the manpower problem.

The solutions noted to solve this problem had a common point: the need to stabilize manpower. This means that the workers must remain permanently in the complex and not be recruited for only a few weeks each year.

Therefore, the need to resort to cultures other than rice was stressed; these could be beans, wheat and others to be determined after a study of existing conditions.

Construction projects were also mentioned, to absorb manpower at those times when work in the field slackens.

This last proposal stressed the fact that workers should not be used for construction projects simply to keep them busy, but to respond to a need that will increasingly become evident in the development of the Limpopo and Incomati regions with the large projects planned for these areas.

As a complement to these measures, it is also necessary that a state enterprise assume its class character by differentiating itself from the colonial latifundia through providing better living conditions to its workers.

It is believed that the implementation of these measures will stabilize manpower in this large complex, transforming it into an agricultural proletariat better able to respond to the demands of participation in a socialist unit.

CSO: 4728/144

MOZAMBIQUE

DECISIONS REACHED AT DPRK NON-ALIGNED MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] For the first time practical measures were proposed among the non-aligned countries to overcome the food crisis and the low agricultural production affecting developing countries. This took place during an international symposium held in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Mozambique was represented by the minister of planning and agriculture, who returned to Maputo yesterday morning.

This symposium was held following a decision by the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries belonging to the non-aligned movement.

As a country in charge of the coordination of non-aligned states, Mozambique was a special guest. The problems faced by the country today as well as the efforts to solve them formed the basis for the project to make, together with Tanzania, a supplemental presentation on the second theme among the three on which debates were centered.

In the first theme, the experiences of developing countries in the field of agricultural production and its increase were analyzed. The second theme revolved around the establishment of coordination mechanisms among the countries in this same field. Finally, the question of the food crisis and the increase of agricultural production were discussed in relation to the New International Economic Order (NOEI).

At the end of the meeting, which lasted one week, a document known as the "Pyongyang Declaration" was signed. It summarizes the common position of the non-aligned countries on the origin of and the prospects for a solution to the problem of the food crisis.

The establishment of centers and organizations in the developing countries to contribute to the solving of concrete problems was recommended.

The bases for a common combat against the monopolies in the trade of food products and factors of production necessary to agricultural production through the creation of a collective fund were established.

"This fund is aimed at stimulating the development of trade between developing countries," the minister of planning and agriculture said." An effort will be made

through the cooperation of developing countries to make highly industrialized nations accept the proposals presented by the non-aligned countries."

These proposals revolve mainly around the combat against the increasing differentiation of prices of agricultural goods produced by the developing countries in relation to the factors of production processed by the industries of industrialized countries.

"There were no innovations in the definition of the problem, but the fact that action was initiated to enable developing countries to produce what was out of their reach so far is very important," Mario Machungo added.

"In order to establish relations of equality at the level of the NOEI, we must also possess a solid economic basis that will help to overcome our eternal situation of underdevelopment," the minister noted.

On his way back from Pyongyang, Mario Machungo stopped over in Moscow where he held talks with Soviet Union authorities to broaden economic and technological cooperation.

CSO: 4728/145

ADB FINANCING FOR MODERN CITRUS FRUIT CULTIVATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] New orchards to produce grapefruits, oranges and lemons exclusively for export will be planted in Magude District, Maputo Province. The financing for this project has already been granted by the African Development Bank and is budgeted at nearly 540,000 contos.

The project, whose planning has already been completed, is being included in the development plans of the State Citrus Enterprise of Maputo. In its first phase 1,000 hectares of orchards will be planted; an identical area will be planted later in a second stage.

The State Citrus Enterprise of Maputo will soon open the international bidding to adjudicate technical consultation and consultation on the civil construction projects.

According to data obtained at the headquarters of Maputo Citrus, EE, the first planting in this project will begin next year. At the same time, to accelerate the work of planting, nurseries will be established; in addition to citrus trees, other fruit-bearing plants will be included in the nurseries.

The new orchards will take 5 years to begin bearing. After that time the State Citrus Enterprise of Maputo hopes to produce 56,000 tons of citrus fruits annually, compared to the current productive capacity of 24,000 to 25,000 tons.

In the exploitation of the area planted under this project all the technology to be used will be different from and more profitable than the technology used in the orchards now in production. While in the existing orchards (inherited from colonialism) the trees are planted in an 8 x 8 meter square, which gives an average of 150 trees per hectare, the new project will use rectangles of 8 x 4 meters and will apply herbicides and use other modern production techniques.

Additionally, as the two phases of the new project begin production, the old orchards in the Umbalazi will be renovated, as those trees are now entering a cycle of declining productivity because of their advanced age.

12,116

CSO: 4728/124

INCREASE IN CASHEW PURCHASE PRICE NOT COMPLETE ANSWER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Willy Wadengton]

[Text] Yesterday our newspaper published a long communication from the office of the secretary of state for cashews containing trade quotas for that important agricultural product of the country, one of the principal sources of foreign exchange.

That communication established new norms for domestic trade, prices paid to the producer-harvester and for provisioning the factory, for classification and for other purposes.

Given the importance of the cashew nut in our economy, with its potential for earning foreign exchange through the industrial processing of the nut itself and of its oil, it seems to us opportune to present a few thoughts based on verified experience of recent years.

Specifically, the improvement of the minimum price to the producer-harvester immediately and in cash should be supported by a realistic marketing policy, designed to serve as a stimulus for production and harvesting.

An increase in the minimum price paid to the producer-harvester quickly and in cash will not be worth much if the producer-harvester cannot, with the money he has saved, buy the merchandise that he likes, wants or needs.

It will serve no purpose to fill the shelves of the stores in the countryside with articles not desired by the people who bring in money, whose wants are shown through their need and desire to buy sugar, oil, soap, salt, cloth, handkerchiefs, trousers, nightshirts, batteries and radios, notebooks and schoolbooks, pens and pencils or bicycles, offering them instead canned vegetables, powdered milk, canned meat or other sophisticated products, although they are not desired by the rural population of the various cashew-producing areas.

Moreover, the buying habits of the people involved in production and harvesting should not be generalized, since those habits vary from area to area, according to the tastes and needs of the people involved. The years that have passed since independence should have enabled us to know the needs or desires of the diverse populations of the country. Those needs, those desires are the guidelines of the provisioning policy for the different cashew-producing areas. If we do not do that, if we are not able to do it, the desired and needed increase in the cashew trade will be compromised.

HIGH EARNINGS EXPECTED FROM BEIRA PORT EXPORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Some 3,500 tons of corn from Zimbabwe are being loaded in the Mozambican port of Beira for shipment to Tanzania. This is the first cargo of the corn which was recently acquired by the World Food Program for various African countries.

The next shipment of food under the World Food Program will be 6,000 tons of corn to Kenya.

The shipment of corn from Zimbabwe through Beira will continue until October. At that time, according to forecasts, more than 100,000 tons will have been shipped, half of it under this program.

The operation of handling Zimbabwe corn may mean an income of 180,000 contos for Mozambique. Before the work of loading corn began there was a meeting of high Mozambican and Zimbabwean officials connected with the business. On this occasion it was established that the responsibility for transporting the corn from the Zimbabwean border to the port of Beira belongs to the authorities of our country.

For its part, the World Food Program pledged to ship at least 50,000 tons through the port of Beira.

In addition to Tanzania and Kenya, the World Food Program will transport corn to Somalia and Uganda through Beira.

It should be recalled that Beira is being equipped to increase its shipping capacity. At the same time a project aiming at exploiting its current capacity is in progress.

Thus it is anticipated that the increase in Beira's traffic will amount to almost 150 percent compared with the traffic of 10 years ago. In the following decade the increase may reach 360 percent, also compared to 1972.

Among the large-scale projects being executed in Beira are the construction of the Ro-Ro system terminal and facilities for handling petroleum.

Next to the Ro-Ro terminal a container park will be built and covered warehouses will be built in an area of nearly 3,000 square meters.

HOTEL UNITS TRANSFERRAL PROCESS RESUMES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The CIT [Information and Tourist Center] has reopened the process for the transfer of hotel units that had been interrupted last August because of the erroneous methods that had been employed, a source close to the liquidation commission disclosed yesterday.

The same source noted that it is foreseen that 90 units will be transferred to private entrepreneurs by the end of the month.

The transferral process will give priority to Mozambican emigrants, who will receive 36 units out of the total of 90. It is known that 20 units have already been given to Mozambican citizens from South Africa and Swaziland.

According to information by the CIT, the 20 units already transferred may be handed over within the next few days. It is anticipated that the future owners will begin paying the stipulated 20 percent of the purchase price. However, this does not preclude immediate payment by those able to do so, while the others will make time payments.

The CIT also informed that the goals of the transferral process were being jeopardized because of the poor implementation of the fundamental principle of providing better service in the units.

Moreover, the methods formerly used were unfair in transferring the units, since they favored individuals of questionable integrity but with significant financial resources, to the detriment of others who were investing their savings in the development of the hotel sector.

In some cases, a revealing fact was the high price offered for units that were not worth even a percentage of it; additionally, party directives regarding preference to emigrants were being overlooked. The new methods now in use define priorities in the transferral of the units to emigrants, who will be able to effect their purchase in foreign currency.

Applications for purchase will also be judged on the basis of the type of service that candidates will offer the public, plans for the eventual interior decoration

of the units, existing means for equipping and supplying the units, experience and management expertise.

It is anticipated that following the experience acquired in Maputo, the transferral process will be extended to the other provinces of the country.

CSO: 4728/145

HEAVY LOSSES FROM RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN SOFALA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The losses resulting from the serious railroad accident which occurred early Monday morning amounts to tens of thousands of contos. In this accident two freight trains traveling on the Beira-Inhamitanga line (Sena) collided head on at kilometer 130, near the locality of Mazemba, in Sofala.

The result of the collision was the total destruction of 2 GE diesel locomotives, 17 boxcars, 1 tank car and more than 200 meters of track, in addition to the miscellaneous cargo from both Malawi and Mozambique.

Information given to our reporting staff by one of the two responsible officials of the CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-Central indicates that the value of the destroyed rolling stock can be estimated at about 80,000 contos.

The causes of this accident are not yet entirely clear although it has been stated that it was caused by failure to obey the regulations for railroad traffic, particularly as regards orders for the procedure of trains. The officially ordered inquiry is continuing and it is anticipated that the conclusions will be announced on Friday.

The clearing of the line was also anticipated for yesterday; the excellent work of recovery at the scene of the accident, carried out by gangs of the CFM-Central, show that the track will be rapidly cleared.

The number of victims already announced has been confirmed: two engineers (both of them Portuguese) and a fireman were killed; and there were heavy losses in the cargo from Malawi, specifically six carloads of sugar, six of fertilizer, five of molasses and one of gasoline (jet fuel).

12,116

CSO: 4728/124

BRIEFS

BEIRA POWER RESTORED--The supply of power to the city of Beira has already been restored after nearly 8 days of restrictions in electricity usage following a sabotage operation that downed a number of lines. In accordance with a communique from the provincial directorate of energy and industry in Sofala, restrictions have now been lifted and the system supplying energy to the city of Beira is operating normally. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 81 p 8]

LITERARY EXCHANGES WITH BRAZIL--Brazilian publishing houses are interested in the Mozambican market, according to the statements made by Leonidio Balbino da Silva, director of the Brazilian Lisa-Livros Irradiantes S.A. company. He said that about 150 Brazilian publishing houses will exhibit their books next December in Maputo. Among them are the Atica, Abril, Lisa, Jose Olimpico, Companhia Editora Nacional, Civilizacao Brasileira, Editora Globo, Brasilense, Record, Companhia de Melhoramentos and others. According to da Silva, Brazil is interested in publishing books by Mozambican authors because they are unknown in Brazil. Maputo will hold a book fair in December in the fields of sociology, romance, history, anthropology, politics, etc. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 3]

PORTUGUESE CREDITS DISCUSSED--The process of granting credits to Mozambique for the purchase of Portuguese goods started being reviewed yesterday in Lisbon between the banks of Portugal and Mozambique. The Portuguese Central Bank and its Mozambican counterpart signed an agreement in October 1980 according to which Mozambique can receive credits up to 100 million dollars (nearly 6,600 million escudos) to finance imports from Portugal. This agreement will be reviewed with the visit of a delegation from the Central Bank of Mozambique to Lisbon, headed by deputy minister and deputy governor of the bank, Prakash Ratilal. "Lusophone African countries are the easiest and most adequate markets for Portuguese exports," a spokesman from the Bank of Portugal stated. The possibility to export to those markets, where Portuguese products are known and appreciated and do not require any special adaptation effort, is the main justification for granting credits under special conditions. They are granted by the commercial bank under more favorable conditions than usual. Discussions will also center on technical cooperation with Portuguese banks, with Portuguese cadre visiting Maputo in the future. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 8]

COTTON HARVEST PROBLEMS--The present situation of the cotton harvest in the district of Metuchira can be classified as difficult in view of the climatic conditions which have recently affected Sofala Province. Furthermore, the incursion of armed bandits into that area may constitute one of the principal obstacles, but the contribution of the resident peasants has been praiseworthy, as they have decisively assured the harvest of the cotton which is still in the fields. In the meantime we are assured that in a few days the cotton will be picked, thus preventing the loss of 1,400 tons of cotton still in the fields. In fact, more than 2,000 persons have been singled out to support the harvest, anticipating the arrival of 1,000 more workers who will participate in the cotton harvest in Metuchira. In this way the realization of that objective includes other activities in addition to political mobilization, such as guaranteeing the general supplying of the peasants with goods they need as a relevant complementary activity. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 81 p 3] 12,116

MABOR TIRE INDUSTRY PRAISED--The MABOR plant in Maputo largely exceeded the production goals set for the first semester of this year, reaching a production of 121 percent. This was disclosed yesterday at the closing session of a seminar aimed at analyzing the work performed this year at the plant. Some of the conclusions reached were to give an impulse to the process of socialist competition and create a disciplinary commission for the work force. The seminar also studied the best way to organize the workers to carry out the tasks anticipated for the latter part of the year, and also discussed the question of professional training. It should be noted that the MABOR is one of the plants with the lowest absenteeism rate in our country. It employs 550 workers and is an example of good management, discipline and order. It is the only plant to manufacture tires in the country, adequately supplying the needs of the domestic market and even exporting strategic products. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 81 p 8]

CSO: 4728/144

NIGELEC DIRECTOR DISCUSSES NATION'S ELECTRIC POWER NEEDS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Issaka Garba]

[Text] Thanks to a gift from the Japanese Government, which made some 2 billion CFA francs available to Niger as part of the cooperation between the two countries, NIGELEC [Niger Electric Power Company] will have a gas turbine with power of at least 12,000 kilowatts. The grant will be used to carry out the project to expand the Niamey II Electric Powerplant.

Once in service, this gas turbine will enable NIGELEC to face up to one of its major concerns, which is continuously supplying the city of Niamey with electricity. Niamey is a city whose electricity needs are steadily growing, year by year.

In 1979, for example, in a peak period -- that is, in March-April -- the city of Niamey used 22,000 kilowatts; in 1980, 27,000 kilowatts and in 1981, 29,300 kilowatts. For 1982, estimates are on the order of 34,000 kilowatts. NIGELEC's facilities now have a power of 22,000 kilowatts, following the installation of the first 11,000-kilowatt gas turbine in March 1980.

One can therefore note that the city of Niamey's electrical needs are far higher than the current capacity of NIGELEC's facilities, whence the importance, even the absolute need, for NIGELEC to provide itself with equipment in order to have maximum power for supplying the city of Niamey with electricity. This is the most essential and important point because consumers have always complained about incessant interruptions during certain periods, interruptions due to technical incidents or a heavy consumption of electricity compared with NIGELEC's production capacity, even though we receive electricity directly from Kaindji (Nigeria). But Kaindji supplies only 30,000 kilowatts, without forgetting the advantages, naturally, but also the disadvantages of that line.

The advantages stem from the fact that it actually provides us with 30,000 kilowatts of power. Its installation has made it possible to supply cities such as Dosso, Tillabery, the Goudel earth station and the agricultural waterworks for Lossa, Sona and Namarigoungou. In the near future, Say (from a line such as that of Tillabery), the Islamic University, Kollo and the agricultural waterworks will in turn be supplied with electric power.

Regarding disadvantages, it is obvious that when one depends on an outside source for one's supply of electricity, technical problems will arise. In the case of the Kaindji-Niamey line, there are failures that naturally have an effect on our supply of electricity. Among these problems, one must point to the inadequate supply of power due, as was the case in 1978, to the drop in the level of the river. In 1979, there were also breaks in pylons, to cite but these two cases.

That is why Boukari Kane, director of NIGELEC, states that "it is henceforth absolutely necessary for NIGELEC to maintain and have its own means in order to face any blackout and this possibility of having electricity from Kaindji must have a backup -- that is, our own means for supplying the city of Niamey with power.

There are consequently guarantees to be foreseen. One must therefore welcome the Japanese gift, which will increase NIGELEC's means of production, for, as Kane says, "our objective is to have actual electric power" because estimated consumption of electricity in Niamey in 1982 will total 34,000 kilowatts. Although it will not modify rates, inasmuch as NIGELEC's charges will remain the same, the purchase of the new gas turbine will be a help in meeting NIGELEC's needs for electricity. Considering the urgency and despite the transport problems and administrative procedures, the director of NIGELEC states that they will try to shorten the time needed to install the gas turbine as much as possible.

It is urgent because, let us recall, the Kaindji-Niamey line must, according to the contract, supply only 30,000 kilowatts, while in the years to come, a heavy consumption of electricity is expected (1982, 34,000 kilowatts; 1983, 38,000 kilowatts; and 1984, 43,000 kilowatts). An additional supply must be found and, according to Kane, "as early as next year." The additional electricity would involve, in his wishes, the purchase of the 12,000-kilowatt diesel generator, for one cannot always continue to produce electricity from gas turbines. By way of example, the first turbine put into service in March 1980 used, for 400 hours of operation -- that is, 12 days -- a total of 100,000 to 120,000 liters of diesel fuel.

That is why at its new Goudel powerplant, NIGELEC will use diesel generators instead of gas turbines.

While awaiting the operation of its new powerplant and the purchase of this new gas turbine, NIGELEC is continuing its efforts to supply the city of Niamey and certain districts and department chief towns with electricity. There are now 16 centers, districts and department chief towns to be electrified. Three new centers: Maine-Soroa, Gaya and the new Anou Araren, are also being supplied.

In its efforts to supply electricity, NIGELEC is also trying, despite the 1973 oil crisis, to balance its prices, for while throughout the world energy prices have risen, the Nigerien Government, aware of the problem and anxious to meet the Nigerien people's need for electricity, has set and unified rates through NIGELEC. Since that time, the Kaindji-Niamey line has gone into service. At the same time, there is increased consumption of electricity in Niamey and in the interior of the country.

Another reason for satisfaction, as Kane emphasized, is the energy policy of Niger, which will have its own source of power from the Anou Araren thermal power station, while awaiting construction of the Kandaji Dam.

These are good prospects, in short, when one realizes that in 3 years, the city of Niamey alone will use 43,000 kilowatts of electricity, according to NIGELEC's estimates.

11,464

CSO: 4719/377

NATIONAL UNITY SEEN AS VITAL TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Victoria NATION in English 10 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpt]

THE fundamental need for national unity and a people's identification with their leadership in the battle for food self-sufficiency was brought home loud and clear to the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St. Ange, during a recent visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Accompanied by the Chief Research Officer at the Grand'Anse Experimental and Food Production Centre, Mr. Clifford Adam, the Minister returned last weekend from the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production. The Korean-organised seminar in Pyongyang's vast People's Palace of Culture was attended by 79 developing nations, 26 at ministerial level, and several international bodies, including the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Few developing nations would be able to present as impressive an array of credentials in food production as the DPRK, Minister St. Ange told Seychelles Agence Presse this week. The DPRK, he continued, was a rare example of success in self-sufficiency,

with the country properly feeding, clothing and housing all its citizens without relying on foreign aid, and in a manner that invariably impressed all the visitors.

Visiting agricultural and cultural sites during their stay, the Seychellois and other delegates were pleased by the friendliness, responsibility, discipline and happiness of the Koreans.

It was obvious, said Mr. St. Ange, that all this had been made possible first of all by the fierce national pride of the people and through uniting determinedly with their leadership.

"Their progress is an example of what a determined people can do. Unity among the people and between them and their leadership is the first step towards self-sufficiency. After that, with good

will, motivation and determination, we can only succeed".

An example of the Koreans' phenomenal success was the way they had increased agricultural production eightfold since the devastation of the Second World and Korean Wars. Rice yield, for example, had been increased from a tonne per hectare to seven, and vegetable from 30 tonnes a hectare to 300.

During the symposium, the DPRK also offered to share its experience with others.

"The Koreans offered to help other nations develop their agricultural knowledge and their own food production infrastructure by offering their agricultural engineers to work shoulder to shoulder with those of other countries," Minister St. Ange said.

The Koreans stressed, however, that this could only be

done according to the needs and resources of those countries, with no attempt at copying the Korean system.

To the delight of the African delegates, the DPRK also offered to help set up two regional agricultural institutes to serve West and East Africa. These — with the

eastern one in Tanzania — would serve as a pool of the regions' various experiences, successes and problems in food production in the long, hard struggle for self-sufficiency, something that no African country has yet managed to achieve.

CSO: 4700/504

OPPOSITION'S POLICY OF TOTAL OBSTRUCTIONISM CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 16

["From My Political Pen" column by Dawie: "The Cry of 'Get at P. W. Botha' Goes Further Than the Political Game"]

[Text] Yesterday in parliament the prime minister got at the source of much of the unpleasantness of South African politics. He wanted to know why the spirit of good will, of which he has provided such ample proof, is being rejected in favor of a campaign of defamation.

His problem is obvious. He ought to be able to claim rightfully positive recognition for what he has done during his brief period as prime minister. However, this is not being granted to him. He is being attacked as though he were the great stumbling block on the road to reform.

The truth is that Mr Botha has pursued in earnest certain initiatives which were already underway at the time he took over. He also undertook several new ones and in addition he has expressed himself in the clearest possible language on the future which he would like to see for all the people and groups in the country.

Denounced

He created a spirit of hope and renewal, helped along with several meaningful actions the most important of which (and what could be more far-reaching?) is the decision that the South African constitution must be rewritten. The machinery for this has been set in motion. In addition to this, great reforms have taken place in the labor front and in other areas.

Despite all of this, the point has been reached where Mr Botha is being denounced as the spoiler of all change. This would have been enough to discourage him and the rumor has it that he is backing out. Nothing is expected of his actions with the result that everything is going to end up in disappointment...so it is asserted.

This is not only being proclaimed at home, but also the world outside is being told that everything in South Africa is actually back to a standstill.

Of course this is utter nonsense and yesterday the prime minister repeatedly swept away all doubts with respect to this.

Caricature

As a matter of fact it is clear that reform in this country cannot be turned back. There are forces on the move which cannot be checked, but fortunately these can still be directed and channeled.

At the same time there are organizations and persons who would like to create the impression that the Nationalist Party can no longer manage the situation. They want the coloreds to believe that there is no hope for them along the way of evolution and constitutional reforms; moreover they want the world outside to see South Africa as a kettle in which pressure is flaring up higher and higher.

With his initiative and the spirit with which he tackled them, Mr Botha has made it difficult to keep up such a caricature of South Africa, because what is happening is just the opposite.

There are new expectations here at home and in certain circles abroad there has been a re-evaluation of South Africa.

Break Him

Certain elements realized immediately that they would lose their grip if a positive picture of South Africa were deservedly to establish itself. For this reason they undertook to discredit it and they have done so by putting everything into their attacks on the credibility of Mr Botha.

To a certain level they have been helped in this by the difficult situation in which Mr Botha is finding himself as a result of the pressure being put on him, on the one hand, to sketch out the future constitutional course in more detail, but on the other hand, of being accused of sapping the prestige and authority of the Presidential Council were he to try to anticipate the findings of this body.

There are also people who believe that the entire confrontation with the squatters, just at the time when the winter is at its wettest and coldest was intended to put Botha in difficulty in his own Cape Province power base.

The reasoning might more or less run as follows: Break him and, as the party of reform, the Nationalist Party will get such a blow that it will be difficult for the party to recover from it. These elements would then care less as to what would happen to the country's constitutional growth.

Opposition's Role

The role of the opposition with its policy of boycotting and knocking everything to pieces, which it has played in this respect, is something which the prime minister has a right to question, because this is going beyond the usual political game.

If it is impossible to bring about a spirit of collaboration and reconciliation in the country, what hope can there be for a solution?

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC DECENTRALIZATION STRESSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 16

[Editorial: "From Carlton to Capetown"]

[Text] Exactly 2 years after the Carlton conference of 22 November 1979 in Johannesburg there will be a follow-up conference in Capetown on 12 November.

Yesterday, in announcing this in parliament, Prime Minister P.W. Botha made it apparent that a progress report would be presented on this occasion. Evidently the main purpose of this will be to inform business and industrial leaders on the new decisions regarding decentralization and to obtain further purposeful support for this.

The importance of this occasion can hardly be estimated, all the more so in light of the enormous problems attending South Africa if it does not succeed in spreading out and decentralizing the economy.

The example presented by the squatter problem is one of the visible phases of this and must be traced back directly to the straggling economy of the homelands. One of the things which the prime minister had already urged during the past Carlton conference was taking notice of the fact that the methods of the past, intended to speed up the growth of the national states, have not been fully successful.

Against this background, South Africa is now in the situation of showing over-development in only four metropolitan regions and these are, furthermore, dominated by the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area. These regions' net industrial production amounts to 6,116 million rand annually out of the total country's production of 7,892 million rand annually. Moreover, only a meager percentage of the national states' income is generated within these states themselves: 18 percent in the independent states and 13 percent in the others.

The work which has been done since the Carlton conference to guide this distorted and dangerous economic situation into a healthier direction may be regarded by some as not being spectacular at all; but this is also nothing to be scornful of, because in this instance the country is dealing with a purposeful process, the foundations of which must be laid firmly and with great care.

A beginning in this has already been made with the Small Businesses Development Corporation, the Council for Promoting Small Business and the Development Bank of

South Africa, while an interim secretariat in the Foreign Affairs Department has made possible multilateral negotiations on all sorts of collaborative projects. The government is also planning to announce further decentralization benefits before the end of this year.

A strong framework has, therefore, already been formed upon which the thoughts of a constellation of states, which imply a flourishing economic community in southern Africa, must be further expanded.

Private initiative will have to play a decisive role in carrying this out in a practical manner. We trust that the private sector will provide a spirited contribution to the Capetown conference. This must serve as an investment in a future for all of us.

7964
CSO: 4701/31

BOTHA SPEAKS ON CONSTELLATION, CONFEDERATION; CAUTIOUS ON DECENTRALIZATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 21

[Text] An explanation of what the concept of a constellation of states and a confederation entail was presented yesterday in parliament by the prime minister.

In his rejoinder in the debate over his budget item the prime minister stated that the object of a constellation of states is collaboration between all countries of the subcontinent. This has to do with transportation arrangements, trade relations, combatting livestock diseases and other similar aspects; doing so mostly on a bilateral basis.

This does not mean that two or three countries cannot get together. From time to time talks with other countries will be taking place on a government level.

Confederation entails the establishment of international relations between South Africa and those states which were previously a part of the republic, but through an emancipation process have been guided to independence.

The confederation can form a part of a greater constellation idea. Confederation is an association of sovereign states, without a central government, formed by means of treaties for the purpose of achieving certain aims.

One economy

The prime minister said that the move in this direction had taken place even before his time as prime minister. Examples of this are the customs agreement and other forms of cooperation on matters of common interest.

The government wants to continue the process because to a great extent there must be one economy, even though the various states will have political independence.

An interim secretariat has already been set up for this objective. The secretariat has certain assignments and is working on certain phases of the confederation and progress is being made.

There are also multilateral committees and work groups and these are not just made up of whites. "I admit that progress is slow; therefore, in the censure debate I cannot elaborate on the question of advantages of decentralization and area development. We do not want to be accused of taking unilateral action."

The prime minister said that the ideal and aim are still to maintain a satisfactory rate of growth not only for South Africa, but also to do so as effectively as possible in other interested states.

Jobs

Providing more jobs is still a first choice as is also the geographic distribution of economic industries and the distribution of wealth. Economic independence as well as interdependence are acceptable things.

An example of job procurement is the paper factory at Richardsbay. About 1,000 workers will be working in the factory itself, while 10,000 other workers will be working in the plantations.

The process is underway and the government wants to encourage it.

7964

CSO: 4701/31

'MUSLIM NEWS' URGES BOYCOTT OF INDIAN COUNCIL ELECTION

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 20

[Editorial: "Indian Elections"]

[Text] The South African Indian Council, the ethnic government-created body, will be holding its elections on November 4. What person with the least bit of integrity will be willing to cast his/her 'vote' for an impotent body led by a myopic group of men who are prepared to walk side by side with their slave masters? The masses have demonstrated that they will not support this small band of crazy political puppets. That is, those of the masses who reject the label 'Indian'.

The CRC debacle bears testimony to the wasted efforts of those who believe that significant change can come from collaborating with the government by serving or supporting these useless government created channels. The SAIC is a lure

provided by the government for pip-squeaks who want to earn an easy buck and who seek an opportunity to invite white cabinet ministers to social biryani gatherings!

The SAIC has, since its inception, not contributed in any significant way to provide a better deal for the people apart from its promotion of 'Indian Culture'. The farcical nature of the SAIC is illustrated by the fact that only this week a deputation from the SAIC went to the Nationalist Prime Minister to ask him to give them 'something tangible' to show to the 'Indians' as achievements of the SAIC. Botha's advice was that they should go back and tell their people how fortunate they were 'to be living in South Africa and not in India, Mozambique,

Angola or Britain'. It seems as though even their masters treat them with the contempt they deserve!

What, however, is not amusing is the fact that there are many so-called Muslims putting themselves up for sale on this body. The following Qur'anic verse has this to tell these collaborators:

'Whosoever recommends and helps a good cause becomes a partner therein: and whosoever recommends and helps an evil cause, shares in its burden:...'
(Qur'an 4:85)

Our advice to these men in particular, is to save themselves from the wrath of Allah by disassociating themselves from this puppet body immediately.

CSO: 4700/506

JAAP MARAIS SAYS HNP NOT NOW INTERESTED IN JOINT ACTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

THE Herstigte Nasionale Party has other fish to fry and is not at present interested in joining the umbrella movement, Volksreddingsaksie, which Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party promoted in Verwoerdburg last Friday, the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said the priorities of his party were different from those of the NCP at present and the HNP would devote its time to the by-election at Piketberg, the South West African situation, the municipal elections in Pretoria and a court case which had arisen from the last general election at Rustenburg.

Mr Marais said the HNP had called for close liaison with the NCP a few months ago but had been cold-shouldered and he would be most interested to know why the NCP now wanted to strengthen the ties among the right-wing political movements in South Africa.

Referring to the municipal elections in Pretoria, Mr

Marais said the National Party could not contest them on a party political basis because not all its members accepted its policy of racial integration.

Mr Marais said members of the city council who were also members of the National Party could be pressured to toe the party line if they represented the party.

The HNP is to hold its annual congress in Pretoria on Wednesday, on the same day as representatives of the NCP Aksie Eie Toekoms, the Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging, die Kappie Kommando and the South African First Campaign from Natal are planning to set up the Volksreddingsaksie.

The venue where the five conservative factions are to meet is a closely guarded secret.

The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, said from his farm at Ventersdorp yesterday it would be betraying confidences to announce where the meeting would be held.

He said it was a very sensitive issue and refused to comment on the rôle that the AWB was to play in a consolidation of the right-wing political movements in South Africa.

SLABBERT CRITICIZES CISKEI REFERENDUM PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] THERE was lack of consultation with the people of the Ciskei on their acceptance of independence, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said.

Taking the unusual step of opposing the first reading of the Status of the Ciskei Bill, Dr Slabbert said the Progressive Federal Party did not do this lightly.

The referendum held in the Ciskei regarding the territory's independence caused considerable confusion as to what it really proved.

"The referendum was not an unconditional acceptance of independence."

Noteworthy

"It is noteworthy that while there was a high per-

centage poll in the Ciskei itself, there was a low poll among Ciskeians who live outside the territory."

The population of the Ciskei was estimated at just over two million people of whom only about one-third lived in the area, with the balance living in the so-called communal area.

More than half of the area's income was from wages earned outside the Ciskei.

"The socio-economic problems of this area are typical of those of an underdeveloped area and large-scale efforts will be required to face these problems.

"This is the territory which the Government

wishes to grant independence."

At present the Ciskei had a form of powerful one-party government over people of which more than two-thirds did not actually live in the territory.

Dr Slabbert said his party opposed the first reading on the grounds of:

- The involuntary loss of South African citizenship (or nationality) by people affected by such a step;
- The lack of economic potential and viability of the territories concerned; and
- The lack of proper consultation with the people involved in the taking of independence.

CSO: 4700/506

PRETORIA ADMINISTRATION REAFFIRMS ANTI-INTEGRATION VIEWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 15

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

PRETORIA. — South Africa's administrative capital and centre of a number of race rows in the past few years, yesterday strongly reaffirmed its anti-integration views.

The city's Management Committee chairman, Mr Phillip Nel, said in evidence before the President's Council in Cape Town there was no successful way for integrated local government in the country.

Testifying on Pretoria's submissions on future constitutional development in local government, Mr Nel said he backed the evidence given on Monday by the Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA). This was, in essence, against integrated local authorities.

Mr Nel also told the council that while Pretoria did not back cries for the abolition of provincial government, he believed that the affairs of the larger, independent cities should be taken out of the hands of the province.

The provincial system should be retained to help smaller local authorities who were still growing and on their way to autonomy.

There were only two alternatives in a new constitutional deal for South Africa if all the principles of

democracy were kept in mind.

There was total integration of all racial groups, or total separation of autonomous authorities.

Mr Nel said: "No artificial compromise between these two extremes can be successful in the long run."

"It would only lead to aggravation of the conflict situation."

It had been shown throughout the world that total and enforced political integration resulted in increased friction and instability and often in one party states and dictatorships.

"All South Africa can do to guarantee the future for all races is to establish separate autonomous authorities on regional and local level," he said.

Pretoria backed the TMA in its view that it, unequivocally, had never yet supported the abolition of the provincial authorities.

Pretoria supported the view that provincial authorities still had a role to play as far as the smaller local authorities were concerned.

GOVERNMENT ISSUANCE REVIEWS PROGRESS TOWARD CONSTELLATION

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST Supplement in English 28 Aug 81 pp 1-4

["Southern African Constellation--A Progress Report, issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information]

[Text]

Much positive content has been given in recent initiatives to the concept of a constellation of Southern African states envisaged by the South African Government as a bastion for progress and stability in the subcontinent.

Addressing Parliament during the traditional censure motion introduced by the Opposition at the start of the session in August, Prime Minister P W Botha could report progress in many areas. Several multilateral committees had been established which, comprising members from the Republic of South Africa, Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana, were working to improve or broaden co-operation in economic development, transportation, telecommunications, health services and agriculture.

The Government was considering an entirely new set of proposals designed to accelerate and extend industrial decentralisation in order to promote a more even spread of growth throughout the country. The Small Business Development Corporation, proposed and much discussed in 1980, had been structured and launched with the full co-operation of the private sector.

In addition, negotiations between South Africa and other participating states in the Development Bank of Southern Africa, major catalyst for economic progress in the subcontinent in future, had reached an advanced stage and the articles of agreement were being drawn up.

When the Prime Minister first mooted the idea of a constellation of states in mid-1979, it was conceived as a natural extension and development of an existing situation. For many years — even decades — there had been close co-operation between several Southern African states and South Africa in many matters of common concern, including trade, agriculture, conservation, fiscal and monetary arrangements, tourism and the like.

Prime Minister Botha talked in terms of a grouping of states in the subcontinent which by their location shared many interests and at the same time showed a clear desire to develop these mutually advantageous relationships and even extend areas of co-operation. Thus, a prerequisite for success was the political will to co-operate more closely, recognising the interdependence of the states concerned.

While the concept of such a constellation did not presuppose or imply a formal organisation, the need was nevertheless felt and stated that some common consultative structures and even secretariats should be established to formalise co-operation and interaction which would remain on a voluntary basis. Indeed, numerous and divergent structures for consultation and co-operation which had emerged in Southern Africa over many years, would have to be rationalised if economic development and co-operation were to meet the needs of the 1980s.

These are still the fundamental conditions and objectives of the constellation of Southern African states. In the course of his wide-ranging speech in Parliament, Prime Minister Botha returned to the concept, one of the basic foreign policy objectives of the South African Government, and enlarged on some of the parameters and aspirations in this regard.

He said the concept implied more than co-operation with South Africa's immediate neighbours, but at the same time it did not presuppose some kind of superstate. What was envisaged in the more limited context was confederal co-operation between South Africa and those independent Black states which once were part of the Republic of South Africa. Independent Black states co-operating in this way would not be subjected to economic colonisation.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Certain fundamental principles will apply in the development of the constellation. The sovereignty of member states will not be affected. They will co-operate on a basis of equal status and each state will have the right to withdraw from or decline co-operation in certain areas. Membership of the constellation or confederation will not prevent members from entering into bilateral agreements with one another. Finally, a member state may withdraw from the confederation if it chooses to do so.

Acknowledging the need to provide for much faster economic development over a broader base in the Black states of Southern Africa, including the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, the Prime Minister said the Republic should not repeat the mistakes made by the Western industrial nations in granting aid to the rest of Africa. In planning and granting aid to neighbouring states, South Africa should first take into account the economic interdependence of territories and states in the subcontinent.

The various states could therefore supplement one another in development plans and resources. In addition, wherever possible, the development process should be rationalised so that infrastructure could be used jointly and duplication of action eliminated.

Within this framework of assumptions and principles, the South African Government advocated co-operation among states on a regional basis. Most of the initiative in this economic co-operation should be taken by private enterprise and the role of governments should be limited to the provision of joint services and infrastructure and, generally, to creating the right climate for the

private sector and local communities to involve themselves in development programmes for the benefit of all.

In these circumstances, the Prime Minister said, the South African Government would provide conventional development aid to neighbouring states, such as technical and financial assistance, customs agreements, help in devising and co-ordinating economic policy, and assist the private sector through development agencies, such as the Small Business Development Corporation and the Development Bank for Southern Africa.

In addition, the programme of consolidation of the land areas of the various Black states, both self-governing and independent, would continue within the framework of regional economic development projects. The new strategy would thus stimulate development across national boundaries in those areas which for various reasons had not yet shared in the general agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the country.

Mr Botha said that in this regard the co-operation of all parties would be sought to ensure the best use of land resources at all times, including any land that may be transferred to the national states in terms of current consolidation proposals.

Decentralisation

The Government, Mr Botha said, was strongly committed to a substantial acceleration in the pace of economic--mainly industrial--decentralisation so that there could be a more equitable spread of opportunities throughout the country, including the national states. Such decentralised development could be set in motion and accelerated in two ways:

--First, by means of the strategy of co-operation projects straddling national boundaries for which the countries or territories concerned could enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements.

--Second, the private sector could be encouraged--to a much greater extent than before--to locate industry and other development projects at carefully selected deconcentration points, growth points and poles, even existing towns. The private sector would be offered financial and other incentives as well as guarantees which from region to region would vary in extent and nature.

No final decisions on these incentives had as yet been taken by the Cabinet, Mr Botha said, but he had directed that the required negotiations be initiated without delay between South African government agencies and the appropriate authorities in the national states. The objective was that a final decision should be reached at before the end of 1981.

The responsibility for overseeing, co-ordinating and expediting all matters pertaining to the development of the constellation originally rested with the Special Constellation Committee under the chairmanship of Dr Gerhard de Kock, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank. The establishment of this committee was announced on July 23, 1980 during the first summit meeting in Pretoria between the government leaders of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

With the committee's task now accomplished, its functions are being transferred to the Small Business Development Corporation, the Council for the Promotion of Small Businesses, the Development Bank for Southern Africa and various Government departments. In future the Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs, in co-operation with the Economic Planning and Physical Planning branches of the Office of the Prime Minister will render additional co-ordinating services.

The Prime Minister has made it clear that consultation and negotiation between the South African Government and the governments of the self-governing and independent Black states would be an ongoing process. No potential area of co-operation would be ignored or neglected. Equally, attention would be given to all areas of disagreement or dispute in the hope that these could be eased or eliminated in a friendly manner on the basis of good neighbourliness.

Committees

Much of these negotiations will be the responsibility of the various committees which have been established since the Prime Minister first proposed closer formal co-operation among Southern African states in the form of a constellation or confederation.

The first committee to get its activities off the ground was the Posts and Telecommunications Consultative Committee (PTCC) which will meet annually in Pretoria under the chairmanship of the South African Postmaster-General. The first meeting was held on May 23, 1980 at the new Post Office headquarters where delegates agreed that the major problem shared by all participating countries was a shortage of skilled manpower. Various proposals and offers of assistance were made to help one another in alleviating this problem. A co-ordinator for technical assistance, including training, was appointed.

At the second plenary session of the committee on May 25, 1981 matters which, in addition to the manpower problem, came up for discussion, included radio frequency allocations, standardisation of telecommunications equipment, copyright and the relay of radio broadcasts beyond the borders of the country of origin.

The PTCC has established the Radio Broadcasting Working Group which at meetings in Johannesburg and Pretoria in November 1980 and January 1981 reached agreement that broadcasting services in Southern Africa should be planned and co-ordinated on the basis of the rules and regulations of the International Telecommunication Union's rules which would only be deviated from by mutual agreement.

The Interstate Transport Liaison Committee (TLC) was formed next--on May 26, 1980. To date it has held two more plenary sessions--in November 1980 in Bophuthatswana and in June 1981 in Windhoek, South West Africa/Namibia. At the early meetings it became clear that the less developed member states needed a great deal of expert advice and assistance in the planning and development of a transport infrastructure. The TLC therefore formed a multilateral study group of experts from all participating countries which visited Venda in January 1981, Bophuthatswana in February, South West Africa/Namibia in March and Transkei in April.

At the TCL's meeting in Windhoek in June the extensive reports of the study group formed the basis for discussions on many aspects of transportation in Southern Africa. Two more working groups were established--one to co-ordinate technical matters and the other to consider uniform aviation legislation in the region. Recommendations for submission to the various governments were drawn up and delegates visited Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and the Namib desert. The next plenary session will be held in March 1982.

The first meeting of the Tourism Working Group, also established under the auspices of the TLC, was held in Pretoria in April 1981. Deliberations included matters such as the grading of hotels, surveys of tourist potential, training facilities and the need for joint action in the promotion of tourism in the region. Earlier the Directorate of Tourism of South Africa, along with South African Airways and South African Railways, offered to distribute tourist literature of member states.

The Agricultural Liaison Committee (ALC) was constituted on June 5, 1980 in Pretoria and has since met in Umtata, Transkei, in August 1980, and in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana, in February 1981, while the fourth meeting has been scheduled for Windhoek in March 1982. The meetings coincide with visits by delegates to agricultural development projects in the host country.

The agendas for these meetings cover all aspects of agriculture of significance to the region, including rural development, bush encroachment, research and training. Water affairs are also included but the need to discuss water resources on a multi-lateral basis does not often arise as the allocation of the water of most rivers is regulated by bilateral permanent water commissions.

The report of the South African interdepartmental committee set up in 1973 to inquire into the whole matter of surface and underground water resources and the distribution of common resources among participating states was tabled in Parliament in 1980 and copies were distributed to all member states at the third meeting of the ALC in February 1981.

In order to expedite the implementation of its brief--to promote closer co-operation in agriculture and the development and utilisation of natural resources--the ALC has established three working groups, viz for forestry, nature conservation and veterinary services.

The veterinary working group held its inaugural meeting in Pretoria in September 1980 when it was decided to meet every September just before the annual meeting of the directors of veterinary services of the participating states. Subjects considered by delegates include animal disease control, laboratory services, vaccination, certification and movement permits and game cropping.

The forestry working group is due to hold its second meeting in Umtata in October 1981. The group is now devising a regional forestry guide plan for the production and marketing of timber during the next 40 years. In terms of the plan the group has agreed to central computerised control of forests and production to effect a better balance between supply and demand, specially on the export market. Within the framework of this long-term plan, member states will be able to launch their own short-term development projects and programmes for specific local requirements.

At its inaugural meeting in May 1981, the nature conservation working group identified several areas in nature and wildlife conservation which required multilateral action in the region and which would be pursued at the next meeting scheduled for early 1982 in Bophuthatswana. Apart from the departments of agriculture of the participating countries, membership of the working group includes the National Parks Board and four provincial administrations of South Africa, as well as the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The first meeting of the Education and Training Committee (ETC) was held on October 7, 1980 and since that date meetings have been held in Mmabatho in February 1981 and in Windhoek in August 1981. At the first meeting it was decided to divide the work of the ETC among three subcommittees--one each for university and teacher training; pre-tertiary, vocational and technical schooling; and private and public in-service training programmes. After the meeting in Mmabatho, several recommendations were drawn up for submission to the participating governments.

The Multilateral Health Committee met for the first time in Pretoria on January 28, 1981 and subsequently in Mmabatho in July 1981. Discussions at the first meeting covered a wide range of issues, such as the national health service plan, nutritional problems, the feasibility of a multilateral agreement to replace the existing bilateral health agreements, and training.

One of the most important committees established after the meeting of heads of government in July 1980 was without doubt the Multilateral Economic Committee (MEC).

This committee represents South Africa in the negotiations and discussions which have been proceeding for some time to find ways and means of promoting the development of the economically under-developed regions of Southern Africa, particularly through agencies operating beyond direct control by the government of any one country.

Promotion of Small Businesses

The first of these agencies, the Small Business Development Corporation, has started operations and is currently processing hundreds of applications from prospective businessmen and entrepreneurs from all over the country. In a recent wide-ranging newspaper interview, the newly appointed managing director of the Corporation, Dr Ben Vosloo, formerly of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Stellenbosch, reviewed progress to date.

The Corporation's authorised share capital of R150-million was divided into A and B shares, the former being offered to the private sector and the latter to the public sector. By early August, 82 private companies had taken up shares worth R63-million and of this amount R18-million was fully paid up. The balance is due over the next five years. The public sector has so far contributed R10-million, which gives the Corporation an initial working capital of some R28-million.

The remainder of the public sector's contribution will be in the form of assets transferred from various existing development corporations, notably the Development and Finance Corporation (formerly the Coloured Development Corporation) and the

Indian Industrial Development Corporation, both of which will be incorporated completely with the new Corporation.

The Corporation will also benefit by the transfer of certain assets from the Industrial Development Corporation, South Africa's oldest and most successful development agency, and the Corporation for Economic Development which is deeply involved in the programme to promote industrial decentralisation. The assets will comprise loans already granted and some factory and business complexes constructed and in operation. It is hoped that the legislation required for these transfers and incorporations will be launched through Parliament this year so that the Corporation can become fully operational early in 1982, opening its doors on a national basis.

With that in mind, the Corporation is now engaged in recruiting staff and devising and finalising its own corporate structure, as well as a strategy for the implementation of its brief--the promotion of small businesses launched by entrepreneurs of all population groups throughout the country. Meanwhile, the specific functions of the Corporation are the responsibility of an interim management.

These functions are:

- Financing assistance for entrepreneurs; mainly by means of loans;
- Creating the required infrastructure for small businesses, by constructing factory and business premises in the less developed parts of the country where the need is greatest; and
- Provision for training in and advice on management practices.

The corporation is managed by a board of 42 directors drawn from both the private and public sectors. To date, two board meetings have been held and a programme advisory board has been appointed.

Operating on a much larger scale will be the Development Bank for Southern Africa which was first mooted in 1980 as the major channel of the future for development assistance and co-operation in Southern Africa. Negotiations on the structure, functions and funding of the bank have reached an advanced stage. Two meetings were recently held--one in Pretoria in May 1981 and the second in Umtata in June 1981--to discuss the proposed statutes of the bank with Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and South West Africa/Namibia. Progress has been such that the legislation required to establish the bank is expected to be introduced in the South African Parliament before the end of the year so that the bank can start its operations in April 1982.

Meanwhile, the governments of the seven self-governing states are being kept fully informed on these negotiations. At a meeting in Pretoria in October 1980, the chief ministers of these national states all expressed their unqualified support for this initiative which they agreed will go a long way towards securing more equilibrium in economic development in this region.

Development Bank

It is envisaged that the Development Bank will be a completely independent institution funded by shares owned by the participating governments and debentures issued on the South African and overseas capital markets. The parliament of each participating state is expected to make a standing appropriation from its revenue or capital accounts. In fact, South Africa has already done so. In his budget presented to Parliament in August 1981, the Minister of Finance earmarked R17-million as the Government's initial investment in the bank. It is expected that the bank will be able to make available some R650-million a year for development and expansion projects throughout the region by the mid-1980s and well over R1 000-million by the end of the present decade.

There is general consensus that if the bank, controlled by the governments of the various participating countries, can promote economic development while remaining aloof from the possible political and diplomatic conflicts of Southern Africa, it will be a major achievement and one of the great forces for stability in the subcontinent.

Regional Development

The third strategy for progress--regional economic development with co-operative projects involving more than one country or territory--has also reached an advanced stage of implementation and several inter-governmental meetings have been held. An important supplement to this development will be the accelerated decentralisation of industry envisaged by the Prime Minister in his speech in Parliament in response to the motion of censure in the Government (referred to earlier).

Mr Botha said the new proposals involved appreciable increases in incentives now offered to encourage industrialists to locate their enterprises in development areas rather than in the established metropolitan areas. Some of the recommendations were aimed at making good the permanent disadvantages suffered by industrialists in the development areas where they were usually far removed from their main markets or sources of supply. Among the new proposals were some calling for an increase in rail transport rebates, the lifting of more restrictions on road motor transport, subsidies to bring the cost of electricity in the development areas on a par with that applicable in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region, and more training facilities to counter the shortage of trained workers in the 'decentralised' areas. Other proposals were designed to meet the temporary liquidity problems experienced by most industries located in or on the borders of the national states.

Individual Projects

Meanwhile development by established agencies in and near the national states and the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda is continuing at a brisk pace. In August 1981 the Mining Corporation, the agency charged with the development of the mining potential of the national states, completed an exploration programme which showed that three separate coal mines were feasible in KaNgwane, the territory of the Swazi in south-eastern Transvaal.

The Corporation has established beyond any doubt that some 300-million tons of anthracite can be mined in KaNgwane. Most of this is concentrated in the northern sector of a coal field running over a distance of some 35 km from north to south. Mining operations are expected to be in full swing within the following three years, bringing new jobs to thousands of Swazi.

In May it was reported that Lebowa was soon to export a special polishing material made of sisal by a firm controlled by the Lebowa Development Corporation. Lebowa, home of the North Sotho people, is the largest producer of sisal in Southern Africa. About 2 800 tons a year are produced on 5 000 ha of land planted to sisal. At the same time the building arm of the Lebowa Development Corporation was awarded a R4-million contract for the construction of the new natural sciences building of the University of the North.

A Republic of China company which manufactures knitwear announced that it was to establish a factory in Venda, which at present is doing all in its power to attract new industries despite its distance from the main industrial and development areas of the Republic of South Africa.

In no independent Black state is general economic development more rapid or more broadly based than in Bophuthatswana. Unlike most Black African countries, Bophuthatswana this year managed to increase its maize harvest substantially--so much so, in fact, that the country has become only the third African state to export maize. The new grain silo with a capacity of 51 000 tons recently built at Vryhof is far too small to hold this year's bumper crop and plans have been announced to double this capacity and build a new silo nearby.

Several other development programmes have also been announced by Agricor, the agricultural development corporation of Bophuthatswana. These are designed to bring the country nearer to self-sufficiency in all food supplies and involve the intensive cultivation of about 5 000 ha of new land to produce maize, groundnuts and wheat.

Early in 1981 the managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) announced that negotiations were in progress with AECI, one of South Africa's chemical giants, for the construction of a R30-million explosives plant in the territory. All the industrial and commercial sites at Babelegi, largest growth point in Bophuthatswana, were fully occupied and in the course of 1980 two new industrial areas, together about four times as large as Babelegi, had been launched at Garankuwa and Heystekrand. In the last seven months of 1980 no fewer than 50 applications had been received for the establishment of new industries in Bophuthatswana.

This is the kind of economic development which will be accelerated and supplemented by the various development agencies and strategies envisaged by the South African Government in partnership with the independent Black states and the self-governing national states so that the proposed constellation of Southern African states will be soundly based.

'GAZETTE' LISTS FOREIGN AWARDS TO SOUTH AFRICANS

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English No 7704, 7 Aug 81 p 13

[Text]

FOREIGN AWARD OF HONOUR

It is hereby notified that the State President has, in terms of the rules published under Government Notice 2176 of 24 October 1980, approved of the under-mentioned South-African citizens accepting the foreign awards of honour indicated opposite their names and of their wearing the insignia thereof on suitable occasions:

Maj.-Gen. Edwin Archibald Croeser Pienaar, SM—"Special Cravat of the Order of Resplendent Banner" (China).

Maj.-Gen. Jan Petrus Benjamin van Loggerenberg—"Military Star of Chili".

Maj.-Gen. Pieter Melchior Hanekom, SM, SA—"Commandeur de l'Ordre du National Merite" (France).

Brig. Gert Jacobus Viviers—"Medal of Special Cravat of the Order of the Cloud and Banner" (China).

Col. Frederik Jacobus van Wyk—"Medal of Cravat of the Order of the Cloud and Banner" and "Political Warfare Memorial Medal" (China).

Capt. William Harold Kelly—"Orden de Mayo" (Argentina).

Gen. Michiel Christian Wilhelm Geldenhuys—"Honor Medal of Political Warfare" and "Police Medal Class 2, Grade 1 (Republic of China).

Lt-Gen. Andries Jacobus van Deventer—"The Order of Resplendent Banner" and "Plaque of Political Warfare" (Republic of China).

Col Wynand Jacobus Bloemhof—"Medalha de Merito Militar de Primera Classe" (Portugal).

Mr Jouko Tiilikainen—"The Order of the Lion of Finland, Knight, First Class" (Finland).

Mr Kurt Robert Samuel von Schirnding—"Das Grosskreuz des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Federal Republic Germany).

SENTRACHEM ACQUIRES AGRICULTURAL SEED COMPANY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 81 p 21

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

HAVING swallowed Fedmis, Sentrachem is moving still more deeply into agriculture with the acquisition of a controlling stake in Saffola, an agricultural seed company originally wholly-owned by Seedtec International of California.

According to Sentrachem, Saffola has pioneered the development of hybrid sorghum and sunflower seed in South Africa, sufficient to have a major share of these markets here. More recently, it has been developing maize hybrids with considerable success and resulting market penetration.

A technical agreement on knowhow, seed propagation and seed exchange has been concluded with Seedtec, so that Saffola will continue to keep abreast of seed technology and genetics.

With Saffola and Fedmis added to its own interests such as Agricura, Sentrachem now claims No 1 private contributor to the agri-

cultural sector of the local economy, with sales topping R500-million.

Saffola's main production areas are in western Transvaal, northern Free State, eastern highveld and the irrigation parts of northern Transvaal, while its R4.5-million seed-processing plant and farm operates at Kaalfontein, near Kempton Park.

Mr A I Terreblanche, Fedmis managing-director, expects agriculture to produce significant growth opportunities for Sentrachem, partly because agriculture is no longer simply a food-supplying industry, but is becoming increasingly involved with providing industrial raw materials, such as energy-source ethanol, which can be derived from many crops.

Saffola's chief executive John McOnie envisages that with Sentrachem's financial backing, Saffola will be able to diversify away from its sorghum, sunflower and maize specialities into areas like soya and other beans, and possibly also into development of lesser known crops.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL ADVISOR SIMON BRAND--Dr Simon Brand, the chief financial advisor in the Department of Finances, has accepted a position at the University of South Africa. This was announced in parliament yesterday by Prime Minister P. W. Botha. Dr Brand will continue to stay on as the prime minister's economic adviser. He undertook to continue his activity at the office of the prime minister on a part time basis. The prime minister stated that because his services will continue to be available Dr Brand will make an enormous contribution in having the ideas of a confederation and a constellation of states attain further success. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 21] 7964

MILITARY DEFERMENTS; APPRENTICES--Approval has been given to the armed forces deferment boards to grant deferment, to the extent that this is possible, to apprentices who are still undergoing training, according to the government's white paper which appeared on the fifth and final Wiehahn report. The deferment is also subject to the following conditions: "In instances where the conscripts can choose whether they want to do their military service before or after the completion of their study period, those who go through military service before their period of study will not be called up during an uninterrupted course of study and are also exempt from doing frontier duty. An apprentice who has used up his tour of study, or whose contract is broken, will be conscripted immediately. After a conscript reports for military duty no application for deferment will any longer be considered. Qualified craftsmen will have no preference for being employed in their capacities in the armed forces." The situation will be reviewed from year to year. The report also announced that altogether 184 applications for booking black apprentices by apprenticeship committees have been approved. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 9] 7964

DIPLOMATIC ASSIGNMENTS--Johannes van Dalsen, the South African ambassador to Paris, will soon return to South Africa and will be succeeded by Dr Robert du Plooy, presently ambassador to Umtata. This was announced yesterday in Capetown in a press statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information. Dr Du Plooy's place in Umtata will be taken up by Dr Paul Bodenstein, who until recently was ambassador to The Hague before he returned to South Africa. [Paragraph omitted in text] Dr Du Plooy, who obtained his law doctorate at the University of Cologne in West Germany, joined the diplomatic corps in 1950. Subsequently he held posts in Hamburg, Cologne, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. He was also the South African Government's representative at the independence attainment functions of Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Dr Bodenstein was consecutively a dentist, mayor and member of

parliament in Rustenburg. In 1979 he was appointed ambasaador to The Hague, a post he held until early this year. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 81 p 11] 7964

PROFESSORS' VISIT TO TAIWAN--Prof Christo Viljoen, deacon of the engineering faculty of Stellenbosch University has been invited by the National Scientific Council of the Republic of China to visit that country as an exchange scientist. The invitation took place as a result of an exchange agreement concluded between the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research [of South Africa] and the National Scientific Council. Professor Viljoen is the first of three South African university professors who will be visiting the Republic of China as a result of this agreement. The other two are: Prof H. J. Schoonbee of the Rands Afrikaans University and Dr I. G. Gaigher of Freestate University. Prof Viljoen will give most of his attention to microelectronic laboratories at the Chiao-Tung-University in Hsichhu and to the electronic industry in the Republic of China in general. He will be leaving for the East in December and will be away for 2 months. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 6] 7964

HOMELANDS APPOINTMENTS--Yesterday Minister of Collaboration and Development Piet Koornhof announced that as of November of this year Johan Mills, director general of the Department of Collaboration and Development, will be the new commissioner-general for the South-Ndebele National Union. Mr Mills who was born on 18 August 1920 joined the ranks of the former Department of Native Affairs in 1938. He served in various capacities, including that of secretary of the chief minister's department and that of finances of Transkei. From 1973 up until last year he was secretary of Colored Affairs and since 1 August of last year director general of Collaboration and Development. In another announcement Dr Koornhof stated that Judge Daniel Sextus de Wet, of the Eastern Cape section of the Supreme Court, will be serving as chief judge of the higher court of Ciskei as of September 1. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 81 p 11] 7964

GROUP AREAS ACT TRIALS--It has been decided that a series of Group Areas Act trials involving non-Whites living in White areas, which have been in abeyance for the past two years, will commence in October. Although about 600 people were charged with contravening the Act, the number has dwindled to about 120. In the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday, 80 cases were set down for postponement of which 40 were withdrawn as the people had moved and disappeared. Another 40 will appear today to have their trial dates set. In the Magistrate's Court yesterday, free legal services were available to all the accused. This followed an agreement earlier in the year between the lawyers for the Human Rights Group and Act Stop that they would give free assistance to those prosecuted. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 15]

DEPORTATIONS TO TRANSKEI--A total of 2 017 Black men, women and children were deported to Tanskei in August, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. Replying in writing to a question by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) Dr Koornhof said statistics of how long deportees had lived in the western Cape were not kept. People who qualified for permanent residence in terms

of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act were released after each case was investigated. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Dr Koornhof said 1 172 people had been arrested while camping on the Cape Flats between Nyanga and Crossroads since July. All had been charged, 53 had been acquitted, 514 were on bail, 11 remanded in custody and 846 had been sentenced. In reply to another question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) Dr Koornhof said 112 people deported to Transkei, were on bail at the time. Arrangements were made to refund bail on the spot if the deportee was the depositor. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 81 p 4]

MUSLIM MASS MOVEMENT 'QIBLA'--That the response of the Muslims in the Western Cape towards the Muslim mass movement, Qibla, is picking up momentum at a tremendous pace was evident last Sunday at Qibla's second general meeting. The venue at the Habibia complex in Rylands Estate was packed to capacity on Sunday August 23 as members, and potential members, came to hear what progress had been made since the last general meeting--held during Ramadaan--and to be informed of what projects Qibla had in mind. After the meeting the ranks of Qibla had been swelled by the previously 'potential' members. A member of Qibla, who conducted the day's proceedings, gave a brief introduction to Qibla and presented a concise concept of Qibla. To have Qibla, he said, is to have direction in every facet of life. We do not only know what we are against, when we have grasped the concept of Qibla, but we also know what we stand for. He stressed that Qibla organised on the principles of Islam, and consequently fought with the method of Islam, since Islam was not only a message but also a method. He then reported on progress made since the last meeting when Qibla's first booklet, Hunger, Starvation, Malnutrition and Muslims, was launched in response to the call "Freedom from hunger, starvation and malnutrition now!" The chairman closed the meeting with the message that Qibla was the natural home of all Muslims and the call to all these who have as yet not joined up: 'If you cannot learn from us then TEACH us.' After a du'a everyone present sounded the cry of the Takbir (Allahu Akbar--Allah is the Greatest) three times. This was a fitting closure to a meeting which could be a catalyst that would revive the dynamism of the Islamic message and its method of struggle. [Excerpts] [Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 2]

CAPE HOUSING PROJECT--Cape Town--A long-term loan of R7-million by Anglo-American and Barlows has made it possible for 193 families to receive housing in Guguletu. Mr Lester Peteni, Projects Manager of the Urban Foundation, says that 193 plots have been made available in Guguletu for housing by the Peninsula Administration Board. He said the Urban Foundation has initiated the plan to build the houses in Guguletu. The board has handed over the land on a long-lease basis. The 193 families who applied for the housing have filled in application forms to enable the newly-formed Uluntu Company, which will manage the residents' affairs to determine what sort of housing can be constructed for each family and how the construction costs will be met. The Uluntu Company, which will consist of directors nominated by the residents themselves, would make loans available to the residents to pay for the construction costs, Mr Peteni said. These loans would be paid back to the company on a sub-lease basis, depending on the residents' incomes. Mr Peteni said this would enable the resident to have a financial stake in his house. The company was expecting tenders for the plots by Friday. By mid-October the electrical services and roads should be ready and then building would begin. If

building went according to schedule, the first families would be moving into their new homes in March next year, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 81 p 10]

NEW PRISONS--The Minister of Prisons has been pleased, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), as amended, to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 June 1981, of the prison at Mndantsane, situated on Site 3712 of Plot 6, Mndantsane, in extent 17 808 hectares, as a prison and prison site, which institution shall be known as Mndantsane Prison. [Text] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 6]

AUGUST GOLD PRODUCTION--South African gold production rose to 55,830 kilos, or 1,80-million ounces, in August from 55,620 kilos, or 1,79-million ounces, in July, but was below the 56,490 kilos, or 1,82-million ounces, in August last year, Chamber of Mines Figures show. Gold production in the first eight months of this year was down to 439,070 kilos, or 14,12-million ounces, from 453,490 kilos, or 14,58-million ounces, in the corresponding year ago period. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 23]

POWER STATION GENERATORS CONTRACT--Escom said it has awarded a R300-million contract for six 600 megawatt turbine generators to the German-French consortium Man-Alsthom Atlantique SA. It said the generators are for Escom's Matimba power station under construction in the north-western Transvaal. Financing will be through foreign loans and export credits, but Escom declined to give details. Last month Escom awarded the Franco-German consortium Stein Industrie-Evt (Sieva) and Combustion Inc of the US boiler contracts with about R700-million each. A spokesman for Escom said that in view of it's accelerated expansion programme, some of the firms that had tendered for the Matimba turbine generator contract have been asked to revalidate their offers in terms of Escom's recently announced station "C". The exact location of this 3 600 MW coal-fired station will be finalised within the next few weeks. The turbine contract is financially one of the large components of a power station. It comprises the manufacture and installation of high-, intermediate- and low-pressure cylinders, 600 MW generators, feed heating equipment and general ancillary equipment. [Text] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 21]

RAILWAY SABOTAGE--The banned African National Congress is believed to be responsible for a bomb attack on the Durban-Pietermaritzburg railway line at the weekend. The bomb was placed on the line but was not detonated when the trans-Natal express went over it. However, according to senior railway officials, the bomb detonated a few minutes later when a goods train went over it. The bomb was placed on the line at Delville Wood, near Pietermaritzburg. When it detonated it blew out about a metre of track. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 81 p 3]

SHOOTING INCIDENT--The two men armed with Russian weapons who were shot dead by SA Police in the Nietverdiend district, were yesterday identified as having escaped from the Ramotswa police station in Botswana on Saturday. In the shooting on the farm, Uitval near the Kopfontein border post, between the Republic and Botswana, Mr Manie Steyn (40), was shot in the stomach and Mrs Jennie du Plessis (39), a mother of five, was stabbed in the chest, back and neck seven times. The deputy-Commissioner of Police of Botswana, Mr Norman Moleboge said from Gaborone yesterday that the station commander at the Ramotswa police station, about 20 km from the South African border, had identified the two men killed and the one captured during the night as the three SA citizens he had detained on Saturday night. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 2]

DON'T GIVE UP, HOLLAND TELLS 'LOYAL' WHITES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, has appealed to whites "loyal to Zimbabwe" to maintain their confidence in the country despite the "ineffectual representation" they get from the Republican Front.

In an interview, he said the RF's victory in the recent by-elections was a "tragedy which resulted in the loss of an opportunity to "build bridges" between the races.

Mr Holland said the worth of the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly was being impugned by both blacks and whites because of bad representation by the RF.

He said that after receiving many calls and letters from black and white supporters of his party, he felt it necessary to "discuss various matters with his friends in government".

Mr Holland said he expressed concern to the Minister of Finance, Senator Eric Nkala, about various aspects of the prohibition to export furniture.

He added: "I made it clear to Mr Nkala that he could count on our whole-hearted support to stop abuses of any kind.

As a party made up of loyal Zimbabweans who regard their future as being here and nowhere else, we too have no interest in birds of passage.

"However, we do feel very strongly that any government that ceases to have compassion for the old and ill cannot be respected. I am glad to be able to announce that the minister has informed us that he has instructed his officials to look into the matter to see if some relief for compassionate cases on an equitable basis can be worked out."

Mr Holland urged the Government to be pragmatic in its relations with South Africa, but without compromising its political and diplomatic stand against apartheid.

He said the interests of Zimbabwe and its workers should come first and pointed out that a strong, united, and prosperous Zimbabwe would pose a threat to "the unjust system of government in South Africa".

He disclosed that his party had given a plan to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, which the DP believed would resolve difficulties relating to trade between the two countries.

He added that this plan would remain confidential.

ARMS ARE FOR ALL BRIGADES, SAYS NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO

THE Patriotic Front leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday demanded that all weapons procured from outside Zimbabwe be channelled to the national armoury for use by the national army and not by one brigade only.

Dr Nkomo, who is also Minister without Portfolio, was addressing a rally at the White City Stadium at the end of the two-day PF inter-provincial conference.

"Weapons for Zimbabwe are for all the brigades," he said, adding that there was no need for the fifth brigade, code-named Gukuranundi.

"The entire national army is our gukurahundi," Dr Nkomo said.

The PF leader also attacked the idea of military training for schoolchildren.

"We say our army is too big. It must be reduced. We also say all arms must be surrendered. But before we can finish this how can we suggest schoolchildren should be armed?"

Dr Nkomo said Zimbabweans needed to create a nation that would be a wonder of the world.

"We want to create Zimbabwe as a nation where people with di-

verse languages understand one another as one nation," he said amid applause.

He said the nation had plenty of natural resources and Zimbabweans must exploit these instead of letting others do it for them.

He attacked Zimbabweans who engaged in individual- or family-type business enterprises saying they were "capitalists without capital".

Calling for joint ventures Dr Nkomo said this would ensure business continued long after one had died or had aged because other partners would continue to run it.

Dr Nkomo said the PF intended to win the next general election and the conference had resolved to revitalise the party "to make the party solid and complete".

The inter-provincial conference was attended by 360 delegates from all the provinces. More than 80 members of the party's central committee also attended.

STANDING ARMY OF 40,000 IS NATIONAL GOAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the Assembly yesterday the Government was aiming at having a standing army of about 40 000 soldiers. It was doing everything in its power to reduce the army and intended to demobilise between 17 000 and 20 000, he said.

During a wide ranging and often convoluted debate on the \$280 461 000 allocation for the Ministry of Defence, also his portfolio, Mr Mugabe told Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) there was no intention of retaining the army at its present size of about 65 000.

It was unusual for a country to publish details on the number of its military strength, he said, but noted that there were five brigades being formed. These, however, were extended brigades and not of the usual size.

About 1 000 applications for demobilisation had already been received by the demobilisation directorate in the first stage of offering demobilisation to soldiers.

However, the necessary procedures still needed to be set up to allow soldiers wanting to be demobilised to enter other sectors of the community. "We have to establish points we can get them to," Mr Mugabe said.

Demobilised personnel would not be armed, he added, and said if any of these held old caches of arms they would be doing so illegally.

The recently-ended illegal arms amnesty had hopefully reduced the number of illegally held arms in circulation to the point where those recovered exceeded those not yet handed in.

Training

On the question of military training for the country's youth, which he announced during his recent "meet the people" tour around the provinces, Mr Mugabe told Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central): "I never said we were going to train schoolchildren."

The intention was to train the youth of the country to ensure they participate in the country's development, and this would be carried out alongside the training of other skills.

Their training did not mean that they would carry arms, he said.

It would, however, encourage discipline among the youth and they would be able to serve as an adjunct to the country's armed forces in the event

of an invasion of the country.

He noted that many young people would already have received military training.

Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) said he understood that elements of the former Rhodesian security forces had not yet been integrated into the national army, but the Prime Minister replied that they already had, to "quite a substantial degree".

The only unintegrated former combatants were at Gwaai River assembly point in northern Matabeleland, and at Tongogara Camp in the middle Sabi area, who were, however, "coming into the structure".

Those who did not want to join the integration process would hopefully be demobilised.

He told Brigadier Probert that initially, it had had to be accepted that the number of officers in the army was perhaps more than necessary, and that the army had more brigades than it needed.

This, however, was necessary for the time being, but the Government did not intend to retain this situation.

He told Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) that

men from the assembly points initially underwent six weeks' training, but after their integration, they would continue training.

The Ministry of Defence was increasing its spending on recruitment from \$150 000 last year to \$404 000 this year in the army, and from \$28 000 last year to \$100 000 this year in the air force because the ministry was short of skills in certain specialist areas, and the manpower was not locally available.

The cost was high, he said, because of what was involved in bringing someone here from abroad. It included paying their fares here, ensuring their families could come and other incidental expenses.

Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) said that a forward airfield at Kariba was now occupied by soldiers of the national army, and the camp facilities were becoming dilapidated and run down.

Committed

Mr Mugabe replied that the army's engineers were "totally committed" to constructing new accommodation, but this would end in November

and the necessary repairs at Kariba would then be carried out.

He also told Mr Cartwright he saw no reason why army pensions should not be commuted abroad. "I assure you that so far we have not tried to restrict the right of the people in the armed forces to leave and commute their pensions, in accordance with the present regulations," he said.

Some, he added, had taken advantage of the incentive scheme which allows civil servants to leave the country with their pensions.

Contingency plans existed to ensure that Zimbabwe's demobilisation exercise succeeded, Mr Mugabe said.

Answering Mr Shields, who asked what the Government would do if the number of volunteers for demobilisation was less than the number needed,

the Prime Minister said there would be "a deliberate selection" of those to be demobilised.

Volunteers

He hoped, however, that this would not be necessary, and that there would be sufficient volunteers. Mr Mugabe believed that the inducement offered, including financial incentives approaching \$200 a month, would be sufficient to lure enough men away from the army into training and youth schemes.

He also hoped that most of the men to be demobilised would return to civilian life with sufficient training to gain employment.

The vote for the Ministry of Defence was approved, with applause from both sides of the House for the Prime Minister

GOVERNMENT PAYS FOR NORTH KOREAN MILITARY INSTRUCTORS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Government is paying the salaries of the 106 North Korean military instructors helping in the formation of the 5th Brigade the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He added that the North Korean government was donating £12 million in aid, but did not specify what part of this was for military equipment being supplied by the government of President Kim Il Sung.

Answering questions during debate on the Budget allocation for the Ministry of Defence, Mr Mugabe said the Koreans would be receiving the same wages as their Zimbabwean counterparts, ac-

cording to their respective ranks.

The 160-odd British instructors here were having their salaries paid by the British government, he added.

In view of the Korean donation, he said, members "should not complain" about having to pay the Koreans' salaries.

The Koreans had also given certain specialist military equipment and their instructors were thus needed to train the 5th Brigade in its use.

There was no intention of increasing the number of North Korean instructors, he said.

He also criticised Republican Front members, who, he said, appeared to have been put "out of

balance" by the arrival of the contingent.

"Are you frightened by 106 North Koreans who are in this country?" he asked. "They are our friends and they come in the quest of peace."

The country wanted to assist Zimbabwe in consolidating its independence and strengthening its forces. Korea was a "very independent non-aligned country, whose people would brook no dictatorship from any quarter" and which wanted to unite with its neighbours in the south.

Its government had helped both ZANU and ZAPU during the war, and Mr Mugabe said he held them "in the highest esteem".

CSO: 4700/503

PM DUCKS QUESTION ON RELATIONS WITH S.A.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in the Assembly dodged controversy over this country's relations with South Africa when he was questioned closely over the Pretoria government's possible military intentions against Zimbabwe.

The question was raised by Mr Horace Nyazika (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East), who was repeatedly heckled by colleagues during debate on the Budgetary vote for the Ministry of Defence for this year.

The MP said there was "pattern" to South Africa's military aims in Southern Africa, as evidenced by its activities in Angola, Namibia and Mozambique.

Just as the South African government was backing UNITA in Angola and the MRM in Mozambique, it might try to do the same in Zimbabwe, he said, noting that the Prime Minister himself had repeatedly stated that the South Africans were training detachments of dissident Zimbabweans south of the Limpopo to destabilise this country.

"One may be bold enough to say we cannot rule out the possibility that we may be a target sooner or later in Zimbabwe," he said.

He also referred to recent allegations of beef

smuggling over the Limpopo River and the smuggling of goods from here to South Africa from unmonitored air strips in the Lowveld. He suggested that these routes could be used as access by insurgent South African forces.

In reply, Mr Mugabe said that Zimbabwe was preparing for "any aggression against us by any neighbouring state and the building of an army is such an exercise".

The reinforcement of the existing army by the Fifth Brigade would serve to ensure that any invading force would realise its attempt would be unsuccessful.

The country was "increasing our surveillance and vigilance on all our borders and the army is ensuring the border is well-guarded", he said.

The Government continues to prepare and be vigilant, and this vigilance would be extended to closing the loopholes so that areas that were now used for smuggling goods from this country could not be used for landing either arms or insurgents.

He added: "The vigilance of our people goes a long way in assisting us to achieve that degree of alertness that we must have as an independent country."

ARMY CAMPS TO BE SET UP FOR YOUTHS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Tendai Dumbutshena]

[Text] Camps will be established throughout Zimbabwe to give youths military training to strengthen the country's defence capabilities, said the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

He told two mass rallies at Nuanetsi and Chibi in Victoria province, that these trained youths would help the regular forces defend the country's independence which was threatened by South Africa's belligerent policies.

It was untenable to expect youths who never went to school to do so now. Instead, they should have camps built for them where, in addition to military training, various agricultural and craft skills would be taught.

Mr Mugabe said priority would be given to the establishment of these camps in areas vulnerable to "infiltration" by the enemy" such as Nuanetsi, which is near the border with South Africa.

The Prime Minister said depots would soon be built in all rural townships to enable people to sell their produce. He added that the Government would provide transport at a low cost for this produce.

Mr Mugabe pointed out that in the past race was a criterion for the determination of the prices of farm produce. The same price would now be paid for farm produce, but he [part of text illegible] people to strive for [part of text illegible] highest quality.

To assist small farmers in good farming methods, experts would be sent to all the rural areas, he said.

Officials from the Grain and Cotton Marketing Boards and from the Ministry of Agriculture would liaise with district councillors to ensure that the Government's policies were carried out.

The Prime Minister gave assurances that the Government was aware of the problems facing the people and was doing its best to solve them. He said schools, health centres, roads and more land would soon be provided for the people.

Delays in the provision of these services and facilities should not be attributed to regional or tribal bias.

He was accompanied by the president of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, and the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako.

CSO: 4700/503

PM SAYS TO PAVE WAY FOR ONE-PARTY RULE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, says the establishment of ZANU (PF) party structures throughout Zimbabwe will pave the way for the democratic creation of a one-party state.

Addressing delegates at a ZANU (PF) Midlands provincial conference in Gwelo, he called for a vigorous effort to organise and strengthen the party to ensure its permanent rule.

Mr Mugabe added: "The party must be built into a very strong one to make it easier to recruit new members. Once the structure of the party at all levels has been set up, we will then decide when to hold a congress."

The Prime Minister urged delegates to be guided by merit in their election of a provincial executive.

He pointed out that Monomotapa Hall--where yesterday's conference was held--was the venue in 1964 of ZANU's first congress. Men like the late Herbert Chitepo were elected chairman in absentia.

"The people you elect must be of the calibre that will give the party a good image, image" he added.

Mr Mugabe completed a four-day tour of the Victoria Province on Saturday by addressing two rallies in Gutu and Muchakata district near Great Zimbabwe.

At Gutu he called for greater vigilance among the people in the wake of South African aggression in Angola and Mozambique. He said the frontline leaders who met Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari on Friday decided that the entire African continent should come to the rescue of Angola.

The Prime Minister has now covered four provinces in his "meet the people" tours. He will go to the remaining four provinces--Matabeleland north and south, and western and central Mashonaland--after trips to Scandinavia and Australia later this month.

NKALA FIRM ON FURNITURE EXPORT BAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday quashed rumours of a possible lifting of the ban on furniture exports by emigrants, although the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, indicated that the ministry would be prepared to take "hardship cases" into account.

In an interview, Senator Nkala said there was no truth in the rumour which had been circulating in the furniture retailing and manufacturing industries.

"When I issued the instrument I meant what I said. The rumour is completely false.

"This is the first I've heard of it. There will be no changes to the regulations."

Some dealers have been telling potential customers that the ban was to be lifted soon, and that any furniture they bought could be legally exported.

Furniture dealers said their trade had slackened since the ban was implemented, but said the trade in bedroom suites, which are not banned for export, had also been slack.

A spokesman for the Reserve Bank said he could not disclose whether there had been changes in the type or number of applications to export furniture from emigrants since the ban was implemented.

In the Assembly yesterday, Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) and other MPs made several pleas to Mr Mugabe to [words indistinct] clauses in the ban. While they agreed that large numbers of people had abused their rights in emigrating with furniture and other items listed, others who intended no wrong were equally affected.

Mr Cartwright told of a 72-year-old man with a 60-year-old wife who had been advised by a doctor to go to a lower altitude for his high blood pressure, but was now faced with taking very little of his possessions out of the country with him.

Mr Mugabe replied briefly: "Why don't you take cases of hardship to the Minister of Finance?"

Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) said the ban had led to low morale among whites in the civil service, but Mr Mugabe replied that the ban was the result of the Government's view. The Minister of Finance had given his reasons for the restrictions--namely to prevent the export from this country of foreign currency under the guise of furniture.

He asked how else controls could be imposed on the export of the goods listed in the ban to stop abuse of export regulations. "The Minister of Finance cannot really say 'this case is genuine', and 'this case is a fraudulent case'."

There was "a roaring trade" in Zimbabwean furniture south of the Limpopo", Mr Mugabe said. He declared: "That sort of behaviour and cheating cannot be tolerated by Government."

Some people had to suffer "because of the unscrupulous acts of some members of our society".

CSO: 4700/503

DEPENDENCY ON S.A. REITERATED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

It is always amazing to anyone who is not a political animal how politicians will sometimes "cut their noses to spite their faces".

In Zimbabwe's case, the self-inflicted wound stems from Government's insistence on baiting South Africa. The result, predictably enough, has been a chilling of relations with the Republic, which in turn, have worsened our already terrible transportation problems.

Zimbabwe, as everyone knows, with the exception of some of our Government members, is dependent on South Africa for the movement of 90% of its goods. Even when the Mocambique ports are working at peak efficiency, most of our transportation links with the sea will be through South Africa.

But the relationship with the Republic goes much deeper. Roughly 25% of our trade is with South Africa and many of the goods we import are of South African origin. South African technical experts regularly come to Zimbabwe on a variety of jobs, and about 75% of our tourist trade comes from South Africa.

Yet, for no other reason than to appear militant on the international scene, Zimbabwe openly excoriates South Africa for its policies. The South Africans, although they do not say it out loud, have retaliated by tightening the economic screws. Zimbabwe's goods are given low priority. Badly needed locomotives, on loan from South Africa, are recalled. Vital diesel supplies are slow in arriving. "Red tape" is increased.

Yes, apartheid is a despicable system which must be changed. Yes, South Africa is holding on to Namibia illegally and in defiance of world opinion. Yes, South Africa is violating Angolan territory. And yes, there is absolutely nothing we can do about it.

Government has said that it wants to create an ideal multi-racial state in Zimbabwe which could set an example to Africa. But by falling prey to the urge to bait South Africa at every opportunity Government is risking the health of our economy, and by extension, our chances of creating that ideal state. Government is, in fact, helping apartheid.

CHINAMANO RULES OUT LOAN TALKS WITH S.A.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, yesterday effectively ruled out a Government approach to South Africa over a possible loan of locomotives.

Mr Chinamano's south counterpart, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said earlier in the week that his country could help Zimbabwe out with more locomotives--but only if an approach was made at ministerial level.

The Zimbabwe minister said yesterday he could not understand why contact at ministerial level was necessary in view of the agreement under which diplomatic ties with South Africa had been severed but economic and trading ties remained.

A request for locomotives had been made through officials of the Ministry of Transport and of the National Railways of Zimbabwe. "South Africa knows precisely what we require", said Mr Chinamano in a statement.

Interests

"I have little to add to my statement to Parliament on September 2, namely that Zimbabwe's policy on South Africa has been clearly stated by the Prime Minister.

"It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept this position and recognise that their long term interests as well as our own will best be served by cooperating with us in the field of transport to the maximum extent possible."

The minister repeated that officials of his ministry and of the NRZ had the necessary authority to work in close cooperation with their South African counterparts.

Mr Schoeman said approaches at official level were not adequate, giving as his reason "the large amount of money involved".

The South African minister said in a SABC radio interview this week: "South African officials have told Zimbabwean officials that South Africa is prepared to help Zimbabwe."

If the Zimbabwe minister did not want to deal with him, he could deal with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Schoeman also denied that South Africa was trying to "mess up" Zimbabwe railways or that it has anything to do with the fuel shortage in this country.

THOUSANDS RECEIVED HELP TO STUDY ABROAD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] MORE than 4 500 Zimbabweans have been helped with overseas study, scholarships and jobs through a special Commonwealth programme that began in 1966, says Sir Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary-general, in his biennial report.

These are some of the benefits this country has seen from the activities of the permanent secretariat in London, which oversees a wide range of technical, educational, economic and information services.

It helps to bring together in mutual support the 25 republics and 19 monarchies that form the bulk of the English-speaking world.

The programme, which was winding up as Zimbabwe was now catered for with regular programmes, had made an important contribution to this country's "current impressive stock of high

and middle level manpower," said Sir Shridath.

But it would not be until sometime in 1984 that the last Zimbabweans on special scholarships finished their courses and returned home to use their skills, he said.

Another programme winding down was the special assistance given to Mozambique since 1975 and the remaining money would be used, at the request of the Mozambique government, on a petroleum development policy.

Mozambique had made it clear that it appreciated the programme and looked forward to continuing contact with the Commonwealth, five of whose members were immediate neighbours of that country, the sixth neighbour being South Africa.

The London secretariat was funded by contributions from all Commonwealth members and associated members with Britain, Canada, Australia and India being the major donors.

Larger countries among the rest of the membership, including Zimbabwe, each paid 1.5

percent of the costs and smaller countries 0.75 percent.

On the economic front the Commonwealth helped member states tap sources of international development funds and the secretariat held meetings with other international organisations to see where co-operation was possible.

Countries were helped in increasing their exports through carefully planned meetings between potential sellers and buyers.

Continuous work was being done to expand the services offered by the food production and rural development division of the secretariat with special emphasis being placed on appropriate technology in the development sector.

The Commonwealth fund for technical co-operation, which was voluntarily funded, was looking at industrial development, both on a large scale and on a community level.

There was also co-operation on science, youth, women and development, education and teacher training, health, law and governmental studies.

N'ANGAS A DRAG ON DEVELOPMENT SAYS CULVERWELL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

TRADITIONAL healers, "workers of wonders", were a drawback to Zimbabwe's educational system and its development, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said yesterday.

He told students at Kutama College, Zvimba, that n'angas "will tell us that our cattle have been bewitched by a neighbour when these cattle are dying of anthrax and foot and mouth disease".

The performance of these "workers of wonders" last weekend in Salisbury was "a clear vindication of how worthless their claims are," he said.

The Prime Minister Mr Mugabe had chosen to ignore the "power" of traditional healers and had decided to mobilise the masses to win independence, Senator Culverwell said.

"The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, reminded us that we had to take up arms in spite of the presence, in our midst, of hundreds of people who claim they can manufacture light-

ning and direct it at other people and destroy them."

He asked why hundreds of people died when n'angas who claim to perform miracles were here.

The deputy minister said that the school curriculum would emphasise science and agriculture starting from Grade One. Zimbabwe needed scientists to design new machinery and equipment, he said.

Young people should not only theorise about the soil but produce crops to make their schools self-sufficient.

He issued a warning to schools who had not adopted the new philosophy. "No school of whatever description will be allowed to miseducate Zimbabwean children by turning them into parasites."

People who wanted their children educated for "certain foreign countries will have to send them, but without the blessing of our scarce foreign exchange".

The education system would be formed to tackle problems now and in the future. "If it is necessary to retrain the teachers, so be it," he said.

MUGABE DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday said the Government will face numerous problems if the country's youth is left idle without any meaningful occupation.

He told the Assembly yesterday, in answer to a question from Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi), that plans were already under way to establish youth camps on a national basis that would cater for all races.

"This nonsensical thing we have on our television, this reggae with all the unkempt hair, we have to brush it off from our youth," he said.

"If we do not get our youth off the streets or from the communal areas where they are sitting idly without any occupation, we will create a lot of problems for the future."

He also told Mr Goddard that Zimbabwe had not signed any defence pact with any neighbouring country.

"We cannot go to the extent of establishing a defence pact without the public knowing," he said. "There cannot be a secret defence pact with any state. There is no unit which has been placed on Mozambique for the defence of its territorial integrity."

The Prime Minister noted, however, that things were not being made easier by South Africa which continually violated the air space of both Mozambique and Zimbabwe and supported dissidents in an effort to destabilise the lawful governments of its neighbours.

Mr Mugabe agreed with Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) that army vehicles should be used to transport grain and said the Central Mechanical and Engineering Department (CMDD) had had to mobilise its resources to transport maize and cotton.

He told Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) that training of military personnel was a continuing exercise which applied even to officers.

CSO: 4700/503

RESPONSE TO MANPOWER SURVEY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Almost 80 percent of Zimbabwe's employers have responded to the National Manpower Survey--a world record according to the directorate--and replies are still coming in.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development said yesterday a staff of more than 150 was processing the returns and coding had already started.

Other members of the team were following up queries arising from questionnaires.

The main problems included insufficient information about: minimum qualifications, names of employees, details of output and investment, staff grades, future staff numbers and training facilities.

"However, in spite of these shortcomings, the Directorate of the National Manpower Survey is well pleased with the response.

"Follow-up operations are progressing well and will, in due course, lead to the publication of simple tables relevant to the various sectors of the economy," the spokesman said.

The second phase of the survey starts on Monday with the despatch of the first [words indistinct] professional, skilled and semi-skilled employees.

A spokesman for the directorate said yesterday that staff in the mining, manufacturing and construction industries would be the first to be surveyed and questionnaires would be sent to them over the next month.

Employees in other sectors would receive their forms later and unskilled workers would not receive questionnaires. Other means of recording them were being undertaken.

"It is not the function of the survey to automatically redress employees' grievances on wages, shop floor problems and conditions of employment. These are functions of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and all such grievances must be addressed to them.

About 30 people, under the supervision of Mr Trevor Abvuti, are busy making up and addressing envelopes.

Mr Abvuti said yesterday that in the first week 15 000 envelopes were prepared but he wished to speed up the work to get all 300 000 out in time.

At the back of the hall large cardboard cartons bear labels attesting to the size of the survey: Matabeleland North 60 000; Midlands, 50 000; Victoria 80 000; and so on.

A spokesman for the printers of the employees' forms said the 300 000 questionnaires weighed 20 tonnes, involved four million pieces of paper and, stacked, would be as tall as the fourth highest building in Salisbury.

CSO: 4700/503

GOVERNMENT RECRUITS SKILLED MANPOWER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE needed manpower which was "rooted in the country", the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the House of Assembly yesterday. Answering questions during Committee of Supply consideration of the 86 953 000 vote for the Public Service, Mr Mugabe said his Government was well aware of the country's vital need for skilled manpower, and was recruiting from abroad where the necessary skills could not be found in Zimbabwe.

But he stressed: "We want manpower that is rooted here rather than people who will not have any real loyalty in respect of this country."

Assuring the House that the question of manpower was "well taken care of", the Prime Minister said Government plans were afoot to accelerate the training of Zimbabweans in skills which were now in short supply. "It is always better to rely on our own manpower," he said.

Mr Mugabe admitted that Zimbabwe's Public Service was suffering a "brain drain" of skilled personnel leaving for the more attractive salaries offered in the private sector.

He said salary discrepancies between the private and public sectors was "a phenomenon we have to live with", as commerce and industry generally had more money than Government, but he hinted that the Government would "in due course" try to place some restraint on the private

sector to discourage their "poaching" without "throttling" their activities.

Mr Mugabe said the complaints about salaries raised by members of the Public Service were being looked into. He told Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale) that the Government had received a number of recommendations from both the Riddell Commission and the Public Services Commission which were being considered. He suggested, however, that any move on the matter of salaries should be "global" rather than piecemeal.

The Prime Minister told Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) that he was unaware of any non-payment of salaries in the Public Service because of mistakes by the Salary Service Bureau.

"Naturally there are some problems here and there," he said, but the bureau was functioning as efficiently as it could be expected to do in the circumstances.

The Prime Minister said there was a section of the population that could not accept the phenomenon of a black Government.

He told Brigadier John Probert, (RF, Borrowdale), who had asked whether the Government was doing anything to instill a sense of security into civil servants, that the Government and himself, as Prime Minister, had tried their best to create a non-racial society.

"Everyone is welcome to stay in our very glamorous circumstances," he said. "I do not know what else we are expected to do. If I knew I would try to remove the fear in the minds of some people."

"I would like to believe there is a section of our population that cannot accept the phenomenon of black Government. I cannot turn myself into white even if I wanted to. I would want people to judge us by what we do."

Mr Mugabe said the Government was trying to create a united society on the basis of reconciliation, adding that there were some people suffering from fears of their own making and were looking forward to a "gloomy situation" which did not exist.

"People are welcome to stay in the Public Service," he said. "What we are trying to do is to ad-

vance those people who have suffered in the past. Fortunately for us, there were vacancies which we filled and made it easier for us to advance Africans without getting rid of anybody."

The Prime Minister also urged all civil servants to work readily with members of other races.

CSO: 4700/503

OFFICIAL CLAIMS POWER STAFF SHORTAGES 'NOT CRITICAL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE shortage of operators to maintain the country's electricity supplies is not critical as was reported recently, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, said yesterday.

He allayed fears of possible further power cuts due to the staff shortage, and said there had been "over-emphasis" of the situation in Press reports on Thursday.

The reports said the main reason for the power cuts was the closure of the Electricity Supply Commission's station at Umnali last Sunday because of staff problems.

In an interview yesterday Mr Nkomo said that following the publication of the reports, the Government called a meeting of electricity supply organisations for a full briefing.

The meeting, held yesterday and chaired by the deputy minister, was attended by representatives of the Electricity Supply Commission, the Central African Power Corporation, Bulawayo and Salisbury councils, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, and the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development.

"The representatives of the corporations informed the Government of the problems of staff, especially in the area of engineers who are not readily available in the country," Mr Nkomo said.

"In some cases, the Electricity Supply Commission had carried out some training programmes for its staff, but we understand that these people had been fished away by the private sector."

CSO: 4700/503

UCTU DEMANDS MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] There is an urgent need to raise the minimum wage for agricultural workers, says the general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday the present minimum wage of \$30 a month for agricultural workers was not enough because "they are not making ends meet".

He urged both the Government and employers to "look at this problem very seriously".

"The present minimum wage for agricultural workers is very low considering our present standard of living which is rising all the time.

"I am convinced, therefore, that something must be done. Given goodwill and co-operation between the Government and employers the present minimum wage can be raised without many problems," he said.

Because agricultural workers were "a very important class of people" who fed the nation, their wages must be increased.

"During my recent tour of some farms I noticed that people were very disappointed with the wages they are getting. They are not making ends meet and yet they work so hard to produce food for the nation."

Mr Mugabe said, however, the increase should be such that it would not destroy the sound basis of the agricultural industry and cause large-scale unemployment.

But, he said, it was imperative that something was done to improve the wages of farm workers whom, he said, were the backbone of the economy.

"These people should be given reasonable remuneration for the work they are doing.

"Accommodation--particularly for black workers--is very bad, to say the least. This deplorable situation must be improved.

"We want to see justice done to employees by their employers--black or white--for the good of the country."

Mr Mugabe also urged workers' committees to do their work and make a positive contribution by increasing productivity and promoting sound labour relations.

JAILS TO MOVE TO FARM AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Government intends to close down town prisons and re-establish them in the rural areas, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako told the Senate.

The minister was replying to an oral question by Senator Freddie Moyo who had asked: "What progress, if any, has been made in establishing open farm prisons in the rural areas during the past 12 months?"

The Government has announced the adoption of the policy of moving prisons from towns to farming areas. "It is the ultimate desire of the Government to close down the town prisons", Senator Mubako said.

The minister added that carrying out this policy however, would take time as setting up farm prisons in the rural areas was a lengthy process.

"The construction of prisons on farms is not something that can be done overnight. It takes some three years to acquire the land, prepare plans and provide services such as water, electricity and sewerage."

"It is, therefore, too early to expect any significant progress to have been made in establishing these prisons. However, we have the good foundation on which to build. We already have prison farms at Khami, Chikurubi, Marandellas, Wha Wha and Connemara, which was presently being used by the national army."

He added that prison farming operations were also being carried out on a smaller scale at other centres.

In the financial year ended June, he said, a new prison had been built at Wha Wha in the Midlands and that this would be ready for occupation within two months.

In the current financial year funds had been allocated to complete the existing prison at George Grange near Fort Victoria and to start work on a new jail at Gatooma farm site. "These prisons are designed to replace existing town prisons at Gweilo, Gatooma and Fort Victoria," he said.

It was also intended, as part of future development, to re-site some prisons and establish prisons "outside Sinoia, Chipinga, Plumtree and Gwanda."

"Planning is also taking place with regard to the possibility of establishing further prisons in the vicinity of the proposed growth points."

"It can be seen, therefore, that the policy of Government has got off to a good start, but it will take some time to be put into effect," the minister said.

CFU RESPONSIBLE FOR 360,000 PEOPLE, 850 MILLION DOLLARS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] The Commercial Farmers' Union represents some 4 897 large scale farmers who together accounted for 90% of the \$850 million earned by agriculture this year. CFU members employ 360 000 people, which makes approximately one-and-a-half million others dependant on commercial agriculture for their livelihood.

In an interview, CFU president, Jim Sinclair, said that this Government has displayed more commitment to agriculture than to any other sector of the economy, and the union considers that it has done more for commercial farming than the RF did in 16 years.

LUCKY

Asked about the past year, Mr Sinclair said that, because of certain lucky circumstances which cannot be expected to repeat themselves, there had been a massive increase in the amount of land planted. But, he said, the situation is not going to be the same next year, primarily because of the present shortage of diesel needed to get fertilizer to the fields. If the crisis continues for even a single month there will be a marked decline in the amount of land ploughed.

Pointing to maize, Mr Sinclair said that he doubts the country will get anywhere near last year's crop. That year about 325 000 hectares were planted to maize; next year there will probably be only 280 000 hectares.

As far as beef producers are concerned their situation, which is cyclical, is beginning to come right. But there has been an increase of between 20 and 25% in local consumption, which has

meant that of the total agriculture subsidy (\$130 million to \$160 million) about \$40 million will go to beef.

DEMAND

The subsidies, said Mr Sinclair, are consumer subsidies and the producers are not getting the benefit of the increased demand. Nor can they take advantage of present beef shortages in other markets in the world. Under the Lome Convention, for example, Zimbabwe is entitled to export 500 000 tonnes of beef to countries of the European Economic Community.

Ironically, in years past this country had beef surpluses when the rest of the world was short. But we are now locked into the world cycle and share the same situation as other producer nations such as Australia and the United States.

Mr Sinclair said that the country must start charging the consumer the true value of food, which is based on production costs plus those of marketing. With others in agriculture he advocates gentle increases in price at regular intervals.

He said that the present subsidy levels cannot be reduced by reducing the prices to producers, because the country would then simply not get the production required. He also said that higher prices would encourage expansion in the peasant sectors.

The major production constraints in the future will be related to the availability of new capital equipment and machinery spares. The average age of the country's 17 000 tractors, for instance, is 12 years, and in many cases there are no longer repair parts for them.

TURNOVER

In Europe, the normal replacement rate for tractors is 20% annually, or a complete turnover every five years. If Zimbabwe were to replace at 20% annually we would have to obtain 3 400 tractors a year, but at the moment only 600 a year are being imported.

Farmers are also in need of other equipment such as small pick-up trucks, heavy vehicles and combines. Mr Sinclair said that local industry has been very good in supplying where it can.

Speaking of the anticipated merger of the CFU and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union (ZNFU), Mr Sinclair said that it was the expressed intention of all concerned that the totally new organisation will offer the same present range and level of services to all members.

What remains to be worked out, he said, are matters of detail and procedure. Both unions are studying the legislation very closely and the merger is expected "soon".

Mr Sinclair also commented on the Government's resettlement plans. He said that there is plenty of land available on a willing seller willing buyer basis, and more than enough money available to Government.

LAND

He said that it was in the commercial farmers' interests to see a speedy reallocation of land, so long as it is properly planned and organised. The constraints at the moment concern neither land nor money, but rather the lack of available manpower as well as other technical and practical hitches.

Finally, Mr Sinclair said that the problems facing the nation's commercial farmers are problems of development. If we did not have them, he said, it would mean that we are standing still. He is confident, therefore, that the problems will be overcome. Farmers are far more adaptable than most people give them credit for, he said.

CSO: 4700/505

NORMAN PROPOSES SINGLE ANNUAL FARM PRICE REVIEW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday in the House of Assembly announced his intention to do away with the present system of pre-planting prices for agricultural commodities for producers, and to replace it with a single annual price review.

During a 45-minute speech on his policy for agricultural production, followed by another 30 minutes of questions from MPs, Senator Norman said:

● The country's diesel supply had certainly improved and that farmers need not worry about supplies for the coming season.

● He would recommend that the producer price for maize for the next season would remain at \$120 a tonne.

● The target for tobacco production next year would be increased by nearly 40 percent to 98 million kg.

The minister also declared his intention to try to secure increased producer prices for dairy products, cotton, soya and wheat, as well as adjustments to cope with inflation for groundnuts and beef.

He said he had decided that the system of pre-planting prices should be

discontinued because of the complications it caused within the decision-making process of Government which fixes producer prices for most commodities.

To replace this system — which is known to have caused headaches to both the farming community and the Government because of its complexity, Senator Norman said an all-commodities annual price review had been generally accepted.

Sources within the industry said Senator Norman would now be able to carry out negotiations with producer bodies and then present his decisions for approval to Cabinet once a year. Instead of having to make numerous representations the year round.

Senator Norman said the annual review would have to take into account the general market forecast situations for all commodities, as well as the price relationships between the commodities.

The review was expected to begin in December and producer price announcements on beef, whole milk, maize, sorghum, soya beans, groundnuts, seed cotton and wheat (for the May/June crop) may be possible by February.

The dates from which the prices were expected to be effective were: Beef — from March 1; summer crops, winter wheat, October 1.

● The vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, said the minister's indication of production policy

for a wide range of commodities and its pricing intentions had given a positive perspective to the future of the industry.

He stressed, however, that the availability of inputs would continue to be a major factor in achieving and sustaining the projected levels of production. He pointed particularly to items such as tractors, combines and diesel which fall far short of requirements.

On prices of crops Mr Laurie said: "The two main areas of concern are soya beans and cotton. The minister's intentions in regard to both these crops are well received.

"In both farms and the country's interest we must restore cotton production levels and be able to meet vegetable oil market requirements."

MUGABE TO GET WEEKLY MAIZE DELIVERY REPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

SENATOR Norman said yesterday he would issue a weekly report to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, on the delivery of crops from rural peasant areas to the respective marketing bodies.

The minister was answering Bishop Joshua Dhube (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) in the House of Assembly after a lengthy policy statement on agricultural production. Bishop Dhube had said peasant farmers were experiencing great difficulty in transporting their grain to Grain Marketing Board (GMB) depots.

Senator Norman noted that the statutory marketing bodies had come under great criticism recently — the Prime Minister last week lashed out at the GMB for failing to bring in the harvest from the communal lands in time — but said this was inevitable in view of the "herculean task" faced by the boards with this year's all-time record cotton and maize harvests.

The boards were faced with fuel shortages and with thousands of small vehicle deliveries.

The number of growers

registered by the GMB had jumped by 40 000 in the first five months of this year to 104 000.

"I have nothing but admiration and praise for the way our marketing boards and staff have responded to the challenges of the year," Senator Norman said.

He also announced that in some areas he had arranged for grain and in some cases, cotton, to be brought to central points for collection.

Devag and the Local Master Farmers' Associations would form communal farmers into groups and get them to bring their maize together at a single point.

With the help of the Ministry of Roads, commercial transporters would then be contacted to pick up these goods for delivery to the nearest depot.

The growers would have to meet the cost of transport, but he believed that this new co-operative arrangement would result in reduced transport costs.

Senator Norman said he had no doubt that the speed of intake of crops could be improved.

CSO: 4700/503

GMB WORRIED ABOUT MAIZE CROP INTEREST RATES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 14

[Text] The news of Zimbabwe's bumper maize crop has been welcomed by nearly everyone, including the SADCC countries who look to this nation to fulfil the food security programme for the region. The Grain Marketing Board, however, is less enthusiastic. It borrowed a considerable amount of money through the Agriculture Marketing Authority and it will have to pay interest on this until the maize is sold.

The GMB is now storing between 750 000 and one million tonnes of maize, which is far more than can be comfortably accommodated when the new crop ripens in the field. The relatively high interest rates being charged on the borrowed money will impose a burden on the GMB's marketing system.

The maize crop this year was around two million tonnes, of which 700 000 tonnes will go to the local market. The GMB is attempting to export as much of the rest as possible to overland destinations such as Zaire, Zambia, Malawi and Mocambique. Transportation difficulties, however, have been described as tremendous, with strict rationing of rolling stock and occasionally embargoes.

With the help of the World Food Organisation, attempts were made to transport maize by ship to African countries such as Kenya and Tanzania. But the GMB said that it cannot even entertain other world markets because these would call for rail and ship transport, and the rail service is simply not available.

STORAGE

A major problem resulting from the lack of rail transport is that of storage. Much of the present crop is being adequately stored in earth and timber units covered by tarpaulins. But if the maize is not moved and next year's crop even approaches this one extra units will be needed, and new land tarps and bags will have to be acquired. This will add substantially to the GMB's costs.

CONCERN

The GMB concern about rail service is echoed by the president of the Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bill Francis. In a recent interview, he said that without effective bulk transport there can be no grain industry.

He called not only for an improvement in the present service but also for the introduction of special unit or liner trains to be used solely for grain. He argued that this has to be an essential part of the whole strategy for the grain industry.

Both the GMB and the GPA agree on the need to revitalise the bulk storage programme which was halted in the early 1970's. Mr Francis called the lack of this type of facility "a tragedy in light of this year's crop."

The GMB presently has four silos of between 65 000 and 90 000 tonne capacity, but it needs 15 silos of both medium and large capacity. These are planned for and will be constructed when funds become available.

DEPOTS

The board also intends to introduce a system of feeder depots consisting of small metal silos in more remote parts of the country.

It is felt that a reduction in the cost of marketing will encourage peasant farmers to enter the cash economy.

The programme planners consider that a farmer should not have to travel farther than 60 km to a depot. Already the United States has donated \$200 000 for four new depots in former tribal areas, and these have been designed to dovetail with development plans for growth points.

The second main grain crop in Zimbabwe is wheat and it is interesting to note that, historically, per capita maize consumption tends to level off after independence while per capita consumption of wheat increases. This is certainly true in this country, but for a number of reasons the hectareage planted to wheat is decreasing.

Wheat is an irrigated crop in Zimbabwe. This means there is a considerable capital outlay and a good deal of long-term planning involved. But the GPA charges that producers are not being given sufficient incentive to grow the crop.

WHEAT DEFICIT

This market year 200 000 tonnes of wheat will be consumed locally. But last year's crop was only 160 000 tonnes and this year's figure is about 180 000 tonnes, so already there is a deficit. It is estimated that just to meet local demand there will have to be an increase of 10 000 hectares a year over the next few years.

There are wheat shortages in the countries surrounding Zimbabwe, with Zambia last year importing over 57 000 tonnes of wheat and

flour, and even South Africa experiencing shortfalls because of drought conditions in 1980.

The price to the producer in South Africa is currently R313 a tonne, and that in Zambia is K336 a tonne, and these are both markets which Zimbabwe could have exploited. It could also compete with world prices in Mocambique, where the import parity is \$200 a tonne.

OILS

According to GMB figures the soyabean crop this year amounted to about 90 000 tonnes. This crop provides 30% of the oil required for vegetable oils and stockfeeds, and with the drop in groundnut

production (also in oil seed) there is expected to be a fairly large involvement in soyabean farming by small producers.

The groundnut crop this year was the smallest in two decades, and amounted to no more than 3 000 tonnes. This may, however, have been only about 5% of the crop grown by peasants, since the majority is used for food and the GMB gets only the surplus.

The sorghum crop is just keeping within the levels required for the malt market, since the majority of this forms the basis of opaque beer manufacture. This situation is regarded as a nice balance because malting sorghum is not very good for stockfeed.

CSO: 4700/505

TRANSPORT OF SURPLUS MAIZE COULD TAKE YEARS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] It will take at least three years to move Zimbabwe's estimated 1981-82 maize surplus of 1.3m tonnes for export — and possibly as long as five years unless sufficient transport facilities, both rail and road, are made available.

During a BBC interview last week the leader of the Republican Party, Mr Ian Smith, told an interviewer that it was possible that present transport difficulties in Zimbabwe might necessitate five years being needed to export the surplus maize produced by "our wonderful farmers".

The chief economist of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Bill Lacey, however, said this week that it was hoped to move the estimated surplus of 1.3m tonnes of maize within three years, transporting it at the rate of 400 000 tonnes a year.

"But this would mean using both rail and road transport facilities as fully as possible as soon as they improve," he said.

UNECONOMIC

Mr Lacey agreed it was uneconomic to transport a high-bulk, low-value crop such as maize by road.

"But hopefully with such a large surplus maize crop as now, every effort will be made to transport it for export."

According to statistics given in the new Economic Review of the Agricultural Marketing Authority published for the first time last week, the existing surplus or "closing stock" of maize is 162 000 tonnes.

Added to this will be the estimated 1981-82 output of 2m tonnes, making a potential 2.2m tonnes to dispose of in one way or another.

Going by previous years' consumption, about 700 000 tonnes of maize will be absorbed by the internal market in Zimbabwe, leaving a surplus of 1.5m tonnes of which about 180 000, or three months' stocks, would normally be kept as reserves inside Zimbabwe.

This would leave 1.3m tonnes in stock which would have to be exported by the Grain Marketing Board or kept in storage, which would strain existing storage facilities.

It appears unlikely that road and rail transport facilities this year would allow maize to be exported at the optimistic rate of 400 000 tonnes, even though attractive export markets exist, unless major difficulties can be overcome.

According to figures given in the economic review, the biggest export of maize so far recorded was in 1973 when a total of 891 000

tonnes was moved. But this was transported entirely in bulk by rail, at a time when Mocimboa do Porto ports were in full operation and the railways system moved the maize at the expense of many other commodities which were all held up to give way to maize at that time.

SHORTAGES

Similar conditions do not occur today. Shortage of locomotives and qualified staff have cut down the capacity of the Zimbabwe railways, while road transport services are seriously affected by shortage of diesel fuel at present.

Only if and when these problems can be overcome, can the present season's 1.3m surplus maize be moved at the rate of about 400 000 tonnes a year. But this would take no account of new maize crops to be grown.

If existing transport difficulties cannot be overcome it could take five years to clear the present surplus, moving it at the rate of about 250 000 a year, which would appear to be Mr Smith's estimate.

But Mr Lacey said: "Despite the problems, however, it is far better to be in a position to have surplus maize, than to be in a situation like some other countries which are having to import maize and are also having transport difficulties to move what they import."

MAIZE SURPLUS WILL PUT STRAIN ON STORAGE CAPACITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 12

[Text]

A SEVERE strain on the existing maize storage capacity this year will underline the importance of developing adequate facilities, says the economic section of the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

The section also declared that the burden of consumer subsidies had reached critical proportions calling for an overall review of the exercise.

The points are raised in the 1980/81 Grain Situation and Outlook Report which does not claim to reflect the authority's thinking.

Increased plantings and favourable weather had resulted in a crop output of 3 million tonnes.

Says the report: "In relation to present local consumption needs and export capability there will be a substantial surplus carryover at the end of the present marketing year, and this will severely test existing storage capacity and underline the importance of developing adequate storage facilities if food security is to be assured."

Despite a 41 percent increase in the local prices introduced during 1980/81, the report notes that the Grain Marketing Board's maize trading account still required a substantial subsidy from the Government.

"The burden of consumer subsidies has however reached a level which has necessitated a reappraisal of the overall policy of consumer subsidies," it says.

In 1981/82, however, the Government introduced a local selling price equivalent to the producer price plus handling costs and it was being hoped the board's trading account would reflect a surplus.

Maize sales by the GMB topped a record 723 586 tonnes in 1980/81 and the figure for 1981/82 had been put at 650 000

tonnes, the reduction being attributed to the fact that the communal sector would be more self-reliant with less maize being required for aid.

Imports during 1980/81 amounted to 95 000 tonnes and exports in 1981/82 could be well in excess of 1 million tonnes after deducting local requirements and ensuring a satisfactory closing stock level.

But the report cautions: "The present logistical constraints suggest that maize exports will fall short of 350 000 tonnes despite the existence of large overboarder and overseas markets."

"As a result the final stockholding as at March 31, 1982 is expected to exceed 1 million tonnes, equivalent to about 18 months' supply according to present consumption patterns."

Grain needs of the nine SADCC countries had been estimated at between 15 and 20 million tonnes a year and efforts had been made to plug the shortfall with imports increased from 0.6 million tonnes in 1976 to 1.4 million tonnes in 1980.

Reports for the first half of 1981 show that 400 000 tonnes of maize had been procured by Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana with Kenya having been promised an order of 11 000 tonnes of her total needs of 350 000 tonnes and a further 50 000 tonnes had been supplied to Zaire.

The report goes on to say world grain production had been put at 1 498 million tonnes in 1981 compared with 1 431 million tonnes in 1980.

A production level of 1 483.3 million tonnes had been forecast for 1982.

RETURN OF ANCESTRAL 'SACRED CATTLE' URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Mrewa--Sacred cattle seized by former governments during the liberation struggle should be recovered, the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry was told here yesterday.

Communal farmers in this arid area of Mashonaland East said ancestral spirits were now turning in their graves and wreaking havoc in various communities.

They said many cattle with ancestral linkages were taken as a punitive measure against guerilla sympathisers.

The chairman of the commission, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, was called upon to impress upon the Government the urgency of the matter as hapless families were being pestered by adverse influences unleashed by their ancestors seeking a speedy solution to the contentious issue.

"It was better to have killed guerilla sympathisers than impound hallowed livestock," said one farmer.

"This commission should produce tangible evidence. Many people have been coming here promising us the moon but nothing has happened. We are tired of being treated as kids."

Irate Mr Samuel Muzembe charged that the communal sector, which bore most of the brunt of the liberation struggle, was not benefiting from the Minimum Wages Act.

"To remove the discrepancy," he suggested, "the masses should be given big, fertile holdings."

Dr Chavunduka, an expert on folklore and president of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, noted the grievances.

Reacting to complaints that draught power would be a serious problem in the new growing season, Professor Chavunduka said the commission had noted that 44.2 per cent of people in the peasant sector did not have cattle.

He also said it had come to light that Agricultural Finance Corporation loans were reaching only a small proportion in the rural sector and that some of the money reached applicants as late as December when the growing season was well underway.

Subsistence farmers had been urging the commission to inform the Government of the need to speed up the buying of farms to relieve pressure on the former TTLs.

More depots were needed, he said, adding that the facilities should also expand their activities to include financial services such as cashing farmers' cheques.

While farmers were conscious of the fact that producer prices for some crops had been substantially increased, Professor Chavunduka said it had been noted that similar moves needed to be implemented on other crops.

He told the farmers that the commission had also noted that the extension service was over-stretched to the detriment of production.

There was need to set up more irrigation schemes and water supplies as this step had proved agricultural activities could be greatly enhanced.

To counter transport shortage, farmers had been telling the commission that it was necessary for the Government to enter into competition with private hauliers to stabilise charges. The chairman said the issue was also linked to the need to improve roads.

There was a strong case for banks to open branches or introduce mobile services in remote areas. Professor Chavunduka said some banks had recently opened branches in Sanyati, Gokwe and Gatooma since the commission visited the areas.

The chairman of Bandakamwe Group of Five master farmer clubs, Mr Salt Wilson, told the commission:

--Cattle are dying of anthrax.

--The maize producer price was low compared to escalating costs of inputs.

--Long-term loans were needed to buy tractors and sink boreholes.

At another hearing, Musami Central master farmers told the commission:

--Fertiliser deliveries were taking too long.

--They did not understand why the present Government had ceased paying bonuses for crops as was the case in the past.

--Ploughs and other equipments were difficult to get and farmers disliked paying sales tax on these goods as licensed large-scale commercial farmers did not.

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SUGAR INDUSTRY REGISTERS 'GOOD YEAR'

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 pp 13, 14

[Text] This past year has also been a very good one for Zimbabwe's sugar producers. Together they sold 195 000 tonnes on the world market, at prices up to US 45 cents a pound, and they earned \$56 million in foreign exchange.

On the home front, however, where just under 50% of the sugar is consumed, controlled retail prices are giving producers a return just above the cost of production. For the same reason the country's refineries have been running at a loss since January.

Apart from price controls, there are a number of other factors which make the future of sugar, both locally and internationally, very problematic. Among these is a \$250 million expansion plan, to which both Hippo Valley and Triangle are committed, involving the complete changeover of Mkwase Estate to sugar production.

The two estates bought

Mkwase in 1974 and decided in 1978 to make it solely a sugar producer. This is now being done and the total combined yield is expected to increase from 370 000 tonnes this year to 410 000 tonnes in 1982 and 450 000 tonnes in 1983. The estates also intend to add extensions to their mills.

At the same time, however, production costs have risen by one third, and the world market, on which the price dropped recently to a more normal 13 cents a pound, is being dominated by west European producers.

The Europeans, growers of sugar beets, have experienced perfect weather for the past five years and have harvested excellent crops. These growers are not members of the International Sugar Agreement, as Zimbabwe producers are, so there are no restrictions on their output. Also, their crop is an annual one,

unlike cane which not only takes longer to mature but is also completely irrigated.

MARKET

The Zimbabwe sugar producers have to satisfy the local market before they can consider exports, and they regard this market as necessary for a stable export risk. They are, therefore, understandably concerned about the state of the refineries.

While local consumption has risen in three years from 112 000 tonnes to an estimated 175 000 tonnes, the last price adjustment for the consumer was a two cent a kg decrease in November 1979.

Not only have the refineries been operating for some time at a loss but they are unable to countenance any expansions required to keep up with the increasing market. Nor has Government shown any enthusiasm for a price increase.

BRIEFS

NO NEED FOR EXPATRIATES--Bulawayo--Initial findings of the National Manpower Survey have indicated there is no critical shortage of skilled and professional workers in Zimbabwe and therefore no need to import skilled manpower on a mass scale at present, the director, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, said yesterday. The only shortages were in engineering, agriculture and medicine. In other fields, the shortage only related to the number of formally-recognised skilled manpower. In an interview Dr Mandaza said 463 unemployed qualified, skilled and professional Zimbabweans had registered with the NMS directorate from Salisbury alone. Of these 174 were foreign-educated graduates, 137 foreign-trained skilled workers with diplomas, and 152 locally-trained skilled workers. All had been unemployed since April this year. The private sector, which claims to have been hit by the shortage, had refused to recruit any of these workers although a list of all the workers had been sent out to them, he said. The number of skilled and professional people was likely to double or treble as returns from other centres were received. And there were 25 000 semi-skilled workers who could be recategorised to become skilled workers without any further training. Employers themselves had admitted that 10 percent of the 250 000 semi-skilled labour force could be reclassified without any further training, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1]

ARMY FARM WORK--The brigades of the national army will have to carry out productive work and continue the functions of Operation Seed, Mr Mugabe said in the Assembly. He was answering questions during consideration of the \$280 million appropriation for the Ministry of Defence, and told MPs that Operation Seed, which was designed for assembly point personnel, had not been as successful as he had hoped. This was due to the fact that there had been a lack of tools and equipment for the "massive" operation set up last year when thousands of men were deployed to farm irrigation estates around the country. Some had produced "quite a number" of bags of maize. In the future every brigade in the army would have to carry out productive work "as a matter of discipline and a way of life". The army's instructors and commanders were aware of this. "We cannot have an army wait for an enemy that might not come", he said, adding that maintaining an army on this basis was a costly exercise. The army would thus produce both for itself and for the country, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7]

NEW PLANES--The Government intends procuring Hawk, Canberra and other aircraft for training in the Air Force of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe confirmed yesterday. Mr Mugabe agreed with Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield), that the \$42 201 000 for "aircraft procurement, maintenance and running costs" in the estimates of expenditure

was the biggest single item for the air force. "We are acquiring new aircraft for the purposes of training," he said. The aircraft were Hawks, Canberras "and so on". The air force was also to establish its own training school, he announced. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7]

'COMRADE' MUGABE--The Prime Minister should not be addressed as "Ishe" or "Nkosi". It is incorrect and will embarrass him. He prefers to be called "Comrade" or "vaMugabe". His preferences came out in the Assembly when one member noted he had often heard privates in the army address their officers as [word indistinct] or Nkosi (respectively the Shona and Ndebele for chief). Mr Mugabe said: "It embarrasses me. I am called that by the guards at the gate" (of his home). The use of these words was the old system used by district assistants of the former Ministry of Internal Affairs and was "not correct in our circumstances", as it referred to a chief. "I don't like it at all," he said. Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) interjected: "Would you rather they called you Robert?" Mr Mugabe replied: "I would rather they called me Comrade or Prime Minister." Or he could be called "vaMugabe". "And they can call you vaGoddard," he added to roars of approval. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7]

RURAL LAND DEALS--Prospective buyers and sellers of rural land should ensure that they obtained the necessary permission before entering into agreements of sale, a spokesman for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development said yesterday. He said two or more individuals may not jointly lease or alienate property without the permission of the minister. "The main reason for this restriction is to prevent the fragmentation of rural land into unviable lots, as has occurred in other countries." The restriction applies to all land in Zimbabwe except communal land, a municipal, town or local government area, a rural council area, a township area and State land. The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, would only give his consent to the alienation of rural land where the property or properties were changing hands in terms of a will or by the executor of a deceased estate, or where the transfer was to a husband and wife. "Only in exceptional other cases will permission be given." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 3]

DIESEL, PETROL SHIPMENTS--The fuel situation in Zimbabwe has improved significantly over last week, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy, Mr John Nkomo, said yesterday. The minister said fuel shipments had been arriving since Thursday, and further supplies of both petrol and diesel were delivered yesterday. "We are fairly optimistic that within the next few weeks, barring any unforeseen eventuality, our fuel reserve position should be back to normal," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 1]

SETTLERS FOR TOKWE--More than 1 000 people would be resettled in the Tokwe area in the district of Selukwe, the Secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Robbie Mupawose said yesterday. The area, which was bought and was being developed by the Government would be able to accommodate 1 041 families and the first group would be resettled by the end of this month. The Inyamusizi project, where 282 families had already been resettled would receive a further 199 within the next few weeks. Another 230 families would be allocated land at Mfurudzi in the district of Shamva. At Mukosi, south of Fort Victoria, 657 families would be allocated land, of which 330 would be resettled within the next two weeks. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 3]

REGISTRAR'S NAME--The Registrar-General of Zimbabwe is Mr James Chigwedere and not Mr Brian Oliver, the Ministry of Information said in a statement issued yesterday. (Correcting a ministry statement published in yesterday's HERALD. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 5]

SWEDISH AID PROGRAMME--The broad outlines of the \$14 million aid agreement between Zimbabwe and Sweden have been decided, the leader of the visiting Swedish Development delegation, Mr Tom Tscherling, said in Salisbury last night. The agreement will be signed when the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, visits Sweden later this month. Mr Tscherling said there would be co-operation in --Finance --Rural reconstruction --Swedish assistance for Zimbabwean imports --Aid in providing specialist consultancy and personnel services --And financial aid in the provision of rural health, education and infrastructure. Mr Tscherling said he had been impressed with the way Zimbabwe was developing, and was "very pleased" with the achievements of the Swedish International Development Agency. "We are very impressed, the projects are realistic, and are well adapted to Zimbabwe's real needs." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 5]

FARMERS' MORALE--Umtali--The morale of some members of the commercial farming sector has dropped following criticism of the community by Members of Parliament, the chairman of the Umtali and District Farmers' Association, Mr Dave Meikle, said at the annual meeting. Giving his report for the past year, he said: "There have been quite a few criticisms levelled at white farmers. I believe these are rather unfounded. I know that morale has dropped in some spheres of the farming community. It is unfortunate that two Manicaland MPs said that many farmers were not paying minimum wages: as far as I know no member of this association has been convicted of this." He believed that with the amalgamation of the two farming unions--the CFU and the ZNFU--these criticisms would fall away. Mr Meikle said the decision by the CFU to join the ZNFU was the highlight of the year. It was thought that the final amalgamation--to be known as the Zimbabwe Farmers' Association--would take place in April 1982. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 4]

N'ANGAS LISTED--The Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, Zinatha, has compiled a booklet listing registered n'angas and the illnesses they treat. The booklet contains the names and addresses of traditional healers all over the country and offers a reference for people suffering from a wide range of ailments. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 4]

TOBACCO SALES--Total sales of Zimbabwe's tobacco for this last season's crop should reach about \$130 million, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, announced. The crop was likely to be slightly under the 70 million kg target, due to the heavy and prolonged rainy season, but the quality had been good and, with the shortage of quality tobacco on world markets, there had been strong demand with prices from the opening of sales reaching record levels. Production control for the flue-cured crop, however, would be continued, to try and avoid the problems of building up unwieldy stocks. The 1982 flue-cured crop would be set a target of 96 million kg with a built-in flexibility for producers to exceed their quota by 10 percent. While he was reluctant to predict that prices next year, with the increased target, would be as high as this year's, Senator Norman believed prices would be profitable and that the gross income from the crop would increase. He

warned that the increase in the target would create competition against other crops, and said that while a shift from maize would be in the national interest, a switch away from seed cotton and oil seeds would not. The minister also made a plea for bigger production of burley and oriental tobacco. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 4]

'BUSH STINTS'--The president of the Zimbabwe Medical Association, Dr M. Chiware, yesterday welcomed a proposal by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, to send doctors to rural areas at weekends. "We think it is a very good idea for doctors to go out. We have had discussions with the ministry and there is a programme which can be undertaken by most doctors to go out and give a hand." Dr Ushewokunze said this week that there was an imbalance of doctors in Zimbabwe, with too few in the rural areas. He proposed a scheme whereby Government doctors take on "bush medical stints". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 3]

COMMUNAL LANDS--The African Production and Marketing Development Fund, soon to be renamed the District Development Fund, is expected to spend a total of \$42 802 000 on reconstruction and development in Zimbabwe's communal lands this financial year, according to the body's revised estimates of expenditure and income for the period. The estimates tabled in the Assembly note that the ADF plans to spend about \$2 million more than last year. About \$29 244 000 of its income is expected to come from the ADF's own sources and government grants, and another \$23 633 000 will be from aid. The latter is to be used for the completion of reconstruction of stock marketing and dipping facilities and for the reconstruction of roads, water supplies, buildings and training establishments. An unexpended \$1 656 900 from last year's programme will be carried forward to the 1981 current financial year. Of the total expenditure, \$25 289 900 is to be spent on reconstruction, \$10 733 600 on maintenance and \$6 778 000 on development. The fund has been saved \$2 769 000 on expenditure on dipping services, cattle marketing services, community development and development and maintenance in "other lands" which it spent last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 7]

VISIT TO GDR--Berlin--The first deputy foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic Dr Herbert Krolikowski, speaking on behalf of the general-secretary of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the state council, Mr Erich Honecker, yesterday welcomed Zimbabwe's Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr S. H. S. Makoni. Dr Makoni and Mr Erich Honecker discussed questions about present international developments. They agreed that in view of the complicated international situation, cohesion of all peace-loving forces was of great importance. The two politicians expressed their satisfaction about the positive development of co-operation between the German Democratic Republic and Zimbabwe since they had established diplomatic relations. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 3]

SHAVA GETS PARTY POST--The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, was elected chairman of the ZANU (PF) provincial executive at a conference in Gwelo on Sunday. Mr Shava's deputy is Mr Benson Ndemera. A former minister in the transitional government of 1978, Mr Byron Hove, was elected secretary. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 4]

NKOMO'S DEFENSE ROLE--The role in defence of Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, had fallen away with the completion of the integration exercise, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in the Assembly yesterday. Mr Mugabe told Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PR, Matabeleland North) that the original intention had been for Dr. Nkomo to assist with the integration of ZANLA, ZIPRA and the former security forces as part of his overall duties. With that exercise now complete, the Patriotic Front leader was concentrating on his other main ministerial function, the Public Service. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1]

PF MPs ELECTED--The election to the Assembly of two Patriotic Front members was announced by the Registrar-General, Mr James Chigwedere, yesterday. Mr Akumu Matthew Ndlovu is now MP for Matabeleland South, filling the vacancy created earlier this year by the death of Mr George Silundika, the former Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications. Mr Sikwili Kohli Moyo has been elected a member of the Lower House to succeed Mr Boysen Mguni, the member for Matabeleland South who died last month. The two were nominated for selection by their party in accordance with the party list system under which the pre-independence election was fought. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7]

PTC REORGANIZATION--The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation's structure should be changed and its conditions overhauled, the interim vice-chairman of the Zimbabwe PTC Workers' Union, Mr Josephat Sibanda, said yesterday. Speaking from Gwelo, Mr Sibanda was commenting on a Sunday Mail report which said African trainee technicians at the PTC's engineering college in Salisbury lived in fear of being sacked. The report said African students failing theory tests were sure this was a "front" used by the management to get rid of them. Mr Sibanda said there were two separate PTC unions, one which was black-led and one which was white-led. He alleged that "the management pays more attention to the white-led union". Mr Sibanda appealed to black technicians to be patient as the issue would be discussed at a forthcoming congress. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Sep 81 p 3]

EDITOR DISMISSED--The editor of the weekly Umtali Post, Mrs Jean Maitland-Stuart, has been dismissed following an editorial she wrote questioning the need for North Koreans to help train the army's Fifth Brigade. The editorial appeared on August 7. AP reports that Mrs Maitland-Stuart said in an interview that she was later summoned to the capital to see the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, at a meeting that lasted about 30 minutes. "He wasn't very happy about what had been written," she said. The Prime Minister asked what had been her motive for writing the article and the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who was present, accused her of "adopting a South African line", she said. Last week the chairman of Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, Mr George Capon, drove to Umtali and told Mrs Maitland-Stuart that she was fired, she said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 3]

PASSPORTS NOT VALID--The Acting Kenya High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Lazarus Mwangi, has clarified a report in yesterday's Herald regarding the validity of Rhodesian and Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports in Kenya. "Rhodesia as a state no longer exists, hence Rhodesian travel documents are no longer valid for travel purposes to Kenya. If someone goes to Kenya carrying a Rhodesia or Zimbabwe Rhodesia passport he does so at his own risk," Mr Mwangi said yesterday. He added that although these travel documents may be regarded as valid by the Zimbabwe Government, this was not so with the Kenyan authorities--"unless the matter is stated otherwise." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 3]

MEDIA WORKERS--All media workers will unite under one powerful body when the new Union of Media Workers is registered next week, interim committee president, Mr Elton Mutasa, said yesterday. This conforms with Government's call for one union in each industry. "The aim is to cover everyone in the media," he said. Once the union became legal it would deal with matters of concern to media workers. The primary issue of a concerted drive for membership will be discussed at a meeting next week. "The role of the new union will be to become effective and look after the interests of its members. I am appealing to all journalists to return questionnaires distributed some time ago so that we can now move forward to register and start work. Whatever suggestions there are should be sent in quickly so that we can go ahead," said Mr Mutasa. The interim committee had been waiting for some time since the draft constitution was sent to all journalists. Some have not yet returned suggestions. He added: "Time is against us and we are moving ahead." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 4]

CHINA TRADE--China's commercial attache in Zimbabwe, Mr Wu Ming-Sui, arrived last week and is now studying the local market to become "a bridge between Zimbabwean and Chinese corporations". He said in an interview yesterday that his work would be mainly to promote trade between the two countries, but he would also negotiate between traders here and in China. Asked whether the large orders demanded by Chinese factories would hinder Sino-Zimbabwean trade, Mr Wu said every enterprise liked large orders, but they might consider smaller ones. He expected trade between Zimbabwe and China to grow. "We are buying a lot of Zimbabwe's commodities, but our exports here are very small. I expect trade to develop towards equal exports and imports. Our governments have very good relations, and Chinese goods are the right quality." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 3]

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